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U. S. Warplanes Towed Over Line Into Canada; Court Reverses NLRB

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 10, 1940

U. S. Bombers Towed Across Frontier

SWEET GRASS, Mont. (AP)—Nineteen bombing planes have been towed across the international boundary for delivery to the Canadian Air Force.

PARIS (AP)—Maj. Gen. Andrew G. L. McNaughton, commander of the Canadian Active Service Force, and members of his staff were in France today presumably preparing for the coming of the first Canadian division, now in training in Britain. Reports that detachments of Montreal and Quebec regiments had landed in France could not be confirmed and were denied by Canadian officials at Ottawa and in England.

Court Rulings Stir Opposition to NLRB

WASHINGTON (AP)—House critics of the National Labor Board predicted today that two Circuit Court decisions against the Board would intensify congressional sentiment for revisions of the Wagner Act.

Members of the special committee investigating the Board said the decisions proved their contentions that the Board sometimes abuses the discretion which Congress vested in it and that it occasionally combines the duties of a prosecutor and judge.

Court reverses NLRB ruling in Inland case: Page 2.

Woman Lawyer Quizzed on NLRB Job

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Abe Fortas told a House investigating committee today that she was given a job in the Review Division of the National Labor Relations Board the same month she was admitted to practice as a lawyer. Her husband is General Counsel for the Interior Department's Bituminous Coal Division.

Mrs. Fortas was called to the stand as counsel for the investigating committee sought to show that attorneys with limited experience were relied upon by the Board to read and digest evidence for it and to draft decisions ordered by the Board.

Navy Tells House Group It Will Use Guam

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reviving controversy over naval improvements at Guam prompted Admiral Harold Stark to advise a House committee today that naval ships, seaplanes, and commercial aircraft would use the harbor even under the "hazardous circumstances" resulting from lack of improvements. The Chief of Naval Operations already had told the House Naval Affairs Committee that authorization for improvements was unnecessary. The Navy has full authority, he said, so Congress has but to furnish the money.

Paraguayan Congress Resigns for Reorganization

ASUNCION, Paraguay (AP)—The Paraguayan Congress, composed entirely of Liberal Party members, has decided to resign so the opposition National Republican Party can participate in a reorganization. The National Republicans, contending "there are no liberties in Paraguay and the rights of her citizens are not respected," refused to take part in the last elections, April 30.

Communist Pleads Guilty in Passport Fraud

NEW YORK (AP)—Nicholas Dozenberg, one of five Communists indicted in the Government's investigation of fraudulent passports, pleaded guilty today in Federal Court. He was indicted on charges of misuse of two passports obtained through false representations. Sentence was postponed until Jan. 17.

Chinese Aid Turkish Quake Victims

CHUNGKING (AP)—The Federated Chinese Charities announced through Finance Minister H. H. Kung today that it is donating 50,000 Chinese dollars (about $3,750) to the Turkish Minister, Emin Sipahi, for relief of Turkish earthquake victims.

Almazan Backers Organize Party in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Organization of the Party for National Revolutionary Unification, headed by supporters of Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, independent presidential candidate, was announced today. The organization was expected to unite independent political units under one anti-Government platform, with General Almazan as its candidate to succeed President Cardenas in the election July 1.

Progress Reported as Waterways Parley Ends

OTTAWA (AP)—Officials representing Canada and the United States have concluded a discussion of the draft treaty relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterways project which was transmitted to the Canadian Government in May, 1938. A statement said the "discussions resulted in a clarification of engineering and financial problems involved." A further meeting will be held in Washington beginning Jan. 22.

Suit Against Philadelphia Tax Dismissed

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A Federal Statutory Court dismissed a suit against Philadelphia's new 1½ per cent tax on wages, saying it did not have jurisdiction. The challenge to the levy's constitutionality had been filed by a resident of New Jersey.

Roosevelt Defense Spending Program Indorsed

WASHINGTON (AP)—General approval of President Roosevelt's recommendations for immediate emergency defense and neutrality appropriations was expressed by the House Appropriations Committee today in a proposal that Congress provide $267,197,908 for the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Federal Bureau of Investigation. [Details: Page 1.]

Merit System Is Expected To Continue Gains This Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 10—By popular demand, the merit system is due to gain new ground in 1940 just as it did in 1939, say observers at the Civil Service Assembly here.

People who find their everyday lives closely touched by social security staff workers, relief administrators and many other public employees are getting more and more deeply concerned that these employees should not be political pay rollers, said G. Lyle Belsley, Executive Director of the Assembly. And as the people insist upon skill and integrity in public personnel, the demand for extension of the merit system grows, he pointed out.

"When a nurse from the welfare office goes into a home to help a mother with her problems in raising a baby," he said, "the mother wants to be sure that her helper is not a political nurse, but one professionally qualified. The father of a family on relief is much concerned that the case worker knows her business and is not holding her job because she worked for the precinct committeeman in the last election."

Last year saw merit systems established in four more State governments and either established or extended in 27 local governments, the Civil Service Assembly reports. The movement for extension of the merit system to city halls has gained speed steadily in recent years, records of the Assembly show.

The World At Your Fireside
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Cape Cod Canal Gets Direct Radiophones

Radiotelephone - equipped pleasure craft, commercial craft and coastwise vessels will now have telephone service available directly to the Cape Cod Canal, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company announced today.

The new stations, especially equipped for radiotelephone operated by the Federal Government, are WZBA, in the dispatcher's office at Buzzards Bay; WZBS, at the Sandwich entrance, and WZBW, at Wing's Neck, the Vineyard Sound entrance of the Canal.

Straus Greets Boston Critics Of Re-Housing

Nathan Straus, to whom official Washington looks almost daily for some new surprise achievement in the rehousing of 500,000 underprivileged Americans "by the end of 1940," today sprang a surprise in Boston by shaking hands with critics of Federal housing whose skepticism and hesitation, he said, "has compelled the National Housing Authority to prove itself as a worthwhile democratic institution."

Here to address a conference of local housing administrators at the Bellevue Hotel, the National Housing Authority Administrator revealed the human side of his nature that accounts in some degree for the growing success of a housing program that seems to have thrived under criticisms and sometimes malicious attacks. He said it would be a sad day for America "if the time ever comes when the Federal Government can enlarge its fields of operations without arousing doubts and discussions of a critical nature."

That Federal housing has grown rather than suffered in the face of sharp opposition from organized skeptics, Mr. Straus believes, is indication that it deserves to survive. His first lesson as housing administrator, he declared, was to learn that the public "judges private enterprise by its successes and Government enterprise by its failures."

"That is as it should be," the Administrator stated in an interview prior to his taking the speaker's platform today. "This skeptical attitude is to be cherished as a protection against Government monopoly and dictatorship. Americans do not want their human liberties swallowed up by the Government."

What are the failures of the USHA?

Critics have called one of them the failure to attain rents low enough to meet the slum family's needs. Mr. Straus rebuked that statement as applying to the latest Federal projects, since rents, he stated, now run from $14 to $22 a month including light, heat, and hot water in cities like Buffalo, N. Y.; Youngstown, Ohio; Allentown, Pa., and Jacksonville, Fla.

He said the Federal Government was on the alert against shortcuts in construction that would become the slums of tomorrow. He stressed the importance of the housing program as proving the need for and meeting the emergency requirements of complete neighborhood rehabilitation. He believed that the critics of Federal housing were critics chiefly because of their lack of understanding of the public housing movement.

Housing funds await Boston's call: Page 11.

Senate to Put Budget Under Special Board

Withdrawal of G.O.P. objections opens way for future study of entire U. S. fiscal structure.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—The Senate today plunged into the whole question of American budget and appropriation methods, as Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the Finance Committee, resumed his drive for a new approach to the subject.

Senator Harrison's resubmission of his program to form a 24-man joint committee to make a fiscal survey of all aspects of governmental finances, although approved, was the signal for a bipartisan attack on President Roosevelt's 1941 budget.

From all parts of the Senate opponents were heard, as Senator Harrison requested a vote on his resolution.

Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, a member of the Appropriations Committee, shouted, "The President, with a twinkle in his eye, has again outsmarted Congress." He also attacked proposals to improve the harbor at Guam and said that "to fortify remote islands gives us a temptation to use them."

Vandenberg in Opposition

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan attacked the Roosevelt national defense program, which was simultaneously being reported by a House Committee, and said the so-called "neutrality zone" placed around North and South America might better be known as "a provocative belt rather than a safety belt."

Senator Adams declared that "the figures in the budget are such that if we raise any of the items we must break through the $45,000,000,000 debt limit or levy new taxes. The President has put this baby on our doorstep but the Congress is in a position to meet the situation. I want to see the Congress say to the President, that 'you've made these recommendations and it's your responsibility if you've cut too deep.' Senator Adams added that he could see no necessity for a huge increase in national defense expenditure."

Senator Harrison's program to set up a 24-man joint committee, to make a fiscal study of all aspects of governmental finances, came up in the Senate once more, with Republican objections, which had previously delayed consideration, now withdrawn.

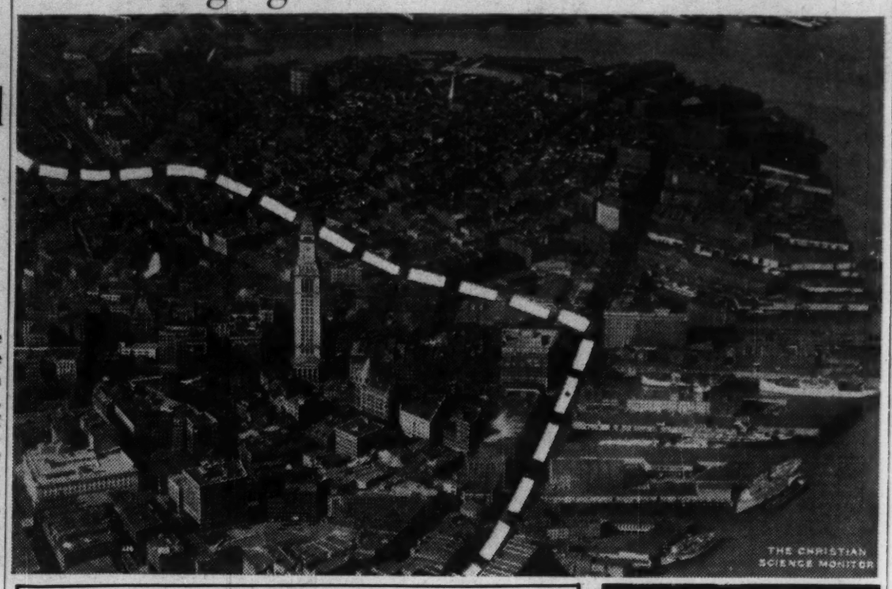
At the same time the House moved toward passage of the Gavagan anti-lynching bill, important confirmations were offered by committees, further testimony by Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, dealt with the proposed fortification of Guam and the new "neutrality zone," while the question of trade agreements was also raised indirectly, as William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, denied that his organization had attacked the program, through the so-called "America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference."

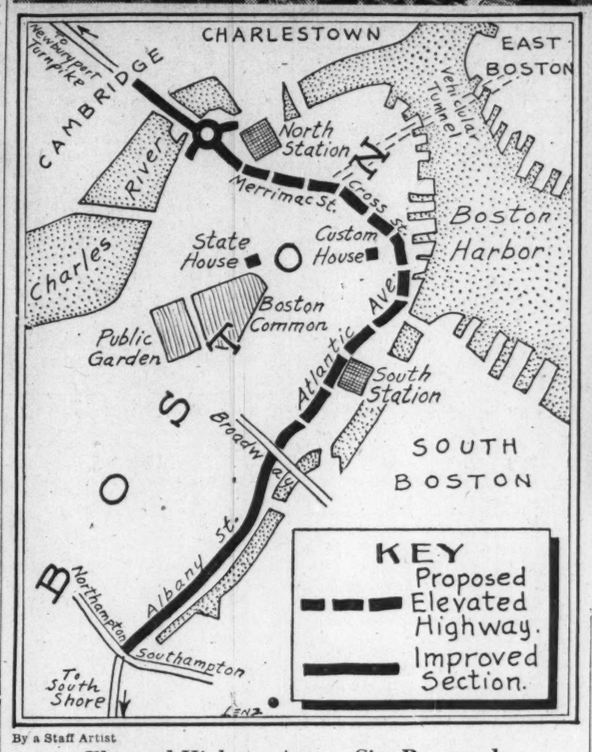
The conference, which claims to represent 22 of the 105 affiliated unions, labeled itself in its statement, "the tariff group of the A. F. of L."

Mr. Green promptly denied that the organization spoke for the

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

Bridging Boston's Traffic Problem





By a Staff Artist

Elevated Highway Across City Proposed

Top—Air view with broken line showing route down Atlantic Avenue in foreground, around Custom House to link in with Northern Artery and Sumner Tunnel. Lower left—Route of proposed elevated road to link north and south bound traffic out of Boston.

© Underwood

Henry I. Harriman
Director of Planning for Metropolitan Planning Commission.

OverheadRoad Advocated For Traffic Snarls

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An elevated highway, three to four miles long, by-passing downtown shopping districts and connecting Sumner Tunnel with south- and west-bound express roads out of Boston, was proposed today by Henry I. Harriman, Director of Planning for the Metropolitan Planning Commission, as the one "logical solution" to the traffic conditions which are said to be driving business out of the city.

Caught between his office at the New England Power Association and the railroad station on one of his flying visits to the Hub from Washington, the Dean of Boston planners fell easily into his favorite subject of traffic congestion, called upon Bostonians to stop fooling with futile street widenings and face its traffic problems squarely with a "sound, immediate solution."

The solution he held to be an elevated roadway starting close to North Station, swinging down Merrimac Street to Cross Street connecting with Atlantic Avenue near the Quincy Market Storage Warehouse, then running down Atlantic Avenue past the South Station, along Albany Street to connect with an improved Blue Hill Avenue with connections with the Old Colony Parkway. Thus, for the first time, he said, Boston would have a connecting rapid transit link between highways penetrating to the south and north of the city.

Key Project

The elevated road will be a key project in a program of traffic relief to be proposed shortly to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the Boston Planning Commission, possibly by the City Planning Commission or the Metropolitan Commission. It is known that the Mayor will call a meeting on Jan. 25 for the organization of a com-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Allied Public Backs War; What Is German Attitude?

What is going on in Germany today? What do the people think about the war? Is the country united behind the National Socialist regime in its war policy or are there signs of a revolutionary movement against the Government, such as are sometimes hinted at outside Germany? These questions are discussed by The Christian Science Monitor staff correspondent in Berlin in a series of articles of which this is the first.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 10—The most baffling task a foreign correspondent faces here is to estimate the attitude of German public opinion toward the National Socialist regime and toward the war. The time must come sooner or later when the war will begin. When that happens and the German people begin to read the casualty lists how will they feel and how will they act?

If one could apply the same standards for measuring civilian morale here as in England or France, the answer would be simple. One knows that the English morale will withstand a terrible strain because it was the initiative of the English people which forced the London Government into war.

The writer was in England at the outbreak and in a position then to know the extent to which public opinion was ahead of the Government.

Since Britain's entry into war was based on the deep and almost universal public conviction of the necessity of that step it is to be assumed that the people will support the war to the limit of their ability.

Knew What Was Happening

The British people would never support a war entered into at the initiative of the Government without the knowledge of the public as to what was happening. The same is true in France. In neither country would public opinion be relia-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

This Changing World

An American With a Passport Is Like Royalty Abroad—Really Quite Important or Suspected—Legations Are Sometimes Fussy

By H. B. Elliston

Stockholm (Delayed)

An American abroad is known to be a privileged person in the eyes of the United States Government. For passports are issued these days only for "pressing and excellent reasons." It is one such excellent reason that impels a newspaper to seek to keep its readers informed of the true inwardness of events in Europe supplementing the work of resident correspondents who are somewhat cramped by censorship.

The State Department is taking great care to keep an eye on all these venturesome Americans. Passports are short-dated. Mine expires at the end of the year, and I am told I must present myself to the nearest consulate abroad when the time of expiration draws near. You may be sure I shall obey. It is my title to get home, and an invalid passport is only a little less desolating than no passport at all.

I felt quite distressed when I had to part with it before I got aboard the trans-Atlantic ship. But they allayed my doubts with an assurance that the passport would be returned at the end of the voyage. Meantime I hugged the receipt for the passport which I got from the shipping line.

* * *

Particular care, moreover, is taken nowadays to relate a passport to the favored bearer of one. The Dies Committee has shown that American passports can be forged, and, of course, no committee at all is necessary to tell us that they can be stolen or lost. Accordingly the State Department seeks precisely to describe the holder on his passport. They asked me, for example, to specify all my physical peculiarities.

The official himself detected a faint scar on my nose. It is noted on my passport. The scar was new to me. I am uneasy lest it vanish before another official checks on it. Seriously, precautions such as these are all essential in wartime, and I'm wondering, indeed, why the State Department does not include fingerprints among the required identification marks.

* * *

Now, if you could get everybody to agree with the State Department that you have "pressing and excellent" reasons for going abroad, your lot would be much easier on getting there. But they don't. I was going to about 10 countries, and in Washington I had to get visas for all of them except the Netherlands. In Washington the Netherlands officials, as a matter of fact, behaved as if a war wasn't in progress! Yet they are probably the most exposed of all the neutrals. I put them down instanter as the sturdiest of the neutrals—an impression which I shall have to check when and if I arrive at The Hague.

Nearly every other legation made a fuss, and sought to put time limits on my stay in their country. You could understand the reason on the part of the belligerent nations, but the attitude of fellow neutrals was more curious. They are evidently in fear lest their neutrality be prejudiced by too zealous scribes.

Eventually, however, they all decorated my passport with the necessary permits. Now it looks a very important working document indeed. And I feel important in having it at all. On the boat the Scandinavians, reading of the passage of the neutrality bill, looked at me as if I were on a very secret mission, or something. It's not that I look like an Oppenheim character, I am merely An American with a Passport. But that's the modern title of distinction in a war-wracked world.

Never having had any aura before, it is with difficulty that I keep from feeling really a very superior person. That's what comes from being put in a singular position by the United States Congress. Any such feeling I'll get over, I suppose, when I'm given the run-around in the countries I'm visiting. They'll put me in my place again.

Wyoming Men Clear Pass of Snow When State Said Job Was Too Tough

JACKSON, Wyo., Jan. 10 (AP)—While their womenfolks supplied them with warm drinks, a force of 100 Western Wyoming men merrily swirled snow from Teton Pass today with two rotary snow plows commandeered from the State Highway Department.

Charles Kratzer, publisher of the Jackson Hole Courier, said the citizen group took the snowplows from the State Highway Department equipment garage after using some "persuasive argument" on a night watchman. There was no violence.

The action was decided at a mass meeting called after Gov. Nels H. Smith advised Mr. Kratzer the State would be unable to keep the pass open this winter.

Blocked by three feet of snow, the pass twists 26 miles over the Tetons to Victor, Idaho, Jackson's closest railroad point. It was open the past three winters.

Acting State Highway Superintendent C. H. Seifried said at Cheyenne the State would assign expert plow operators "to protect our own equipment."

Mr. Kratzer said the help would be acceptable.

"But we'll keep the plows going and we won't give them up for anything less than the National Guard."

Men of this dude ranching and hunting country, Mr. Kratzer said, blame Gwynn F. Shoonmaker of Lander, Chairman of the Highway Commission, for the decision not to keep open the pass.

With the pass closed, Jackson's closest rail points are at Lander, 184 miles east over Togwotee Pass, or to Rock Springs, 181 miles southeast.

Russia Admits Retreat From Finnish Area

Western front continues quiet—Air attacks off Britain — Italy helps peace.

Fighting in Finland remained generally quiescent following the rout of two Russian divisions near the center of the front during the past 10 days. The Russian high command set a precedent for its war communiqués by admitting that its troops east of Suomussalmi had retreated.

On the Western Front routine reconnaissance work continued. Intimation that more serious aircraft engagements had taken place early in the morning came from Copenhagen where it was stated that the sound of guns and the distant glare of searchlights and other indications of fighting were noted near the island of Sylt, northern German air base. Planes of an undisclosed nationality were seen heading in the direction of Helgoland Bight.

Blitzkrieg on the sea appeared as Germany's possible aim following aerial bombing raids on shipping off Britain's east coast. Latest announcements revealed two Danish ships damaged in the raids and two British craft sunk. Germany claimed eight ships sunk.

Southeast Europe

By E. Berg Holt
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One of the most promising of the long succession of efforts to end feuds which have kept the countries of Southwest Europe apart since the World War has suddenly developed with the dramatic meeting of the Italian and Hungarian Foreign Ministers.

Actually, the meeting between Count Galeazzo Ciano and Count Stefan Csaky was the first public intimation of an extensive series of private conversations that have been and still are in progress and covering several other countries besides Italy and Hungary.

The precise form of the proposals discussed during the Ciano-Csaky meeting in Venice is still undisclosed.

But it is clear they involve a military guarantee by Italy of Hungary's security against aggression.

Moreover they embrace temporary renunciation by Hungary of claims against Rumania—claims involving Transylvania, which Rumania gained from Hungary after the World War.

But in return for the military guarantee, and for the "delay" in satisfaction of Hungary's claims, Rumania is understood to have promised that territorial claims against itself will be "sympathetically considered" when the map of Europe is redrawn after the presena war.

Other Conferences Under Way

While these suggestions are still under consideration it would be premature to start pealing the bells of peace. There are numerous other correlated questions which cannot be divorced from the issues raised at Venice. But as these questions are being dealt with simultaneously in the course of other conversations, the diplomatic world is considerably more optimistic than on most previous occasions when efforts have been made to bring Southeast European countries together.

Hungary's readiness to "cold storage" its Transylvanian claims has been increasingly evident since the dismemberment of Poland gave Hungary and the U. S. S. R. a common frontier. But the advance of Russia has a precisely opposite effect on another revisionist state—Bulgaria. For Bulgaria's hope of recovering Dobrudja from Rumania has been rising steadily in the past few months.

One of the major difficulties in the way of rapprochement such as is apparently aimed at in the Venice scheme arises from this fact. For unless the concessions offered to Hungary and Bulgaria are approximately equal, reasons of prestige may be expected to prevent their acceptance.

Rumania Says "No"

As far as territorial concessions go, King Carol in his speech last week at Kishinev, near the Bessarabian border with the U. S. S. R., made it clear to all Rumania's neighbors, the U. S. S. R. included, that there is "nothing doing now."

Bulgaria as well as Hungary therefore must be content with an extension of minority rights, coupled with a promise of somewhat problematical value that frontier revision will be considered later. Hungary is understood to be willing. But until the Bulgarian elections are finished toward the end of January no such renunciation can be expected from Sofia.

This no doubt is why a meeting of the Balkan Entente composed of Bulgaria's four neighbors and erstwhile enemies has been summoned at Belgrade early in February. It is expected, however, that at this meeting not only will decisions be taken as to what line to adopt toward Bulgaria, but also

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

Broader State Powers Predicted by Governor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10—A few minutes after New Jersey's 163rd Legislature adjourned sine die, the 164th session convened yesterday and heard Gov. A. Harry Moore, Democrat, envisage a tightening of state control over municipal and county government in succeeding years.

It was Governor Moore's farewell message, as he is now entering upon the final 12 months of his third three-year term covering an over-all period of 14 years, and he reviewed in a 15,000 word message the problems that have arisen during that time.

"We face an accumulation of social and economic problems which require all of our abilities, our resources, and our determination," he told the Republican-controlled Legislature. "Public treasuries are empty; taxes are burdensome; debt charges are oppressive; we operate deficit governments, and we have passed through 10 years of history as serious to us and to the world, perhaps, as any decade since the beginning of our Nation."

Points for Emphasis

Governor Moore emphasized these points:

1. Development of a new revenue source to meet declining educational income.
2. A stable system for financing unemployment relief.
3. Election reform through the abolition of permanent registration.
4. Three - way co - operation among capital, labor and government.

"I do not recognize either industry or labor or government as the dictator in this three-way partnership," he said. "The secret of the whole matter is understanding co-operation between industry and labor and wholesome assistance by government. The whole structure is endangered when any one of the partners forgets his place or seeks with reckless disregard of consequences to enforce his own will on the other two."

New Jersey municipalities, compared with those of other states, for many years have had a large degree of home rule, and the Governor indicated he believed there would be a lessening of this principle in the interest of Federal and State programs for contributing to local government costs.

"I am satisfied that our whole policy of grants-in-aid for schools, roads, and welfare requires reconsideration and reappraisal," he said. "It is my expectation that the State will move in the direction of greater regulation of our junior governments and that State aid will be extended.

Changes Nullify Formulas

"Formulas for the distribution of State aid, originally designed on the principle that the wealthier communities should assist in equalizing opportunities for all by sharing the financial burdens of their weaker neighbors, have, in many instances, become obsolete. Some communities are now aiding those which should be aiding them. Conditions have changed, but the old formulas remain."

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RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL

Court Rejects NLRB Ruling In Inland Case

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Wagner Act does not require collective bargaining contracts to be in writing, in the opinion of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Court's view was announced Jan. 9 in a decision reversing an order by the National Labor Relations Board in the Inland Steel Company case.

In its order of Nov. 12, 1938, the NLRB ordered Inland to withdraw recognition of an independent union, bargain with the Congress of Industrial Organizations Steel Workers Organizing Committee, and put in writing any agreement that might be reached.

The Court's opinion, written by Judge J. Earl Major with Judges William M. Sparks and Evan A. Evans concurring, held that the Wagner Act requires collective bargaining but not an agreement.

Not Required by Act

"The Board recognizes that signed agreements are not required by the Act in all instances and that an oral agreement would not be invalid 'if acceptable to both parties,'" the opinion said.

"The statute is barren of an express language requiring a signed agreement and it must be held that no such agreement is required unless we are authorized to read into the term 'collective bargaining' the condition that all agreements, not some, must be reduced to writing."

A written contract was the major issue in the 1937 "Little Steel" strike against Inland and three other independents.

The Court directed the Labor Board to hold a new hearing in the Inland case, sustaining the Company's contention that it had been denied a full and fair hearing by Charles A. Wood, NLRB Trial Examiner.

Examiner Criticized

Asserting the Trial Examiner showed a "hostile attitude" toward the Company, the Court said his conduct "plainly discloses he laid aside all semblance of serving in a judicial capacity."

In general, the opinion continued, the Examiner devoted little time to the examination of witnesses favorable to the Board but much time to the Inland witnesses "apparently for the purpose of impairing the credit or weight to be attached to their testimony."

"This record as a whole," the Court added, "discloses the danger of imposing upon a single agency the multiple duties of prosecutor, judge, jury, and executioner."

The Court added that it inferred the Examiner "realized the record was subject to attack because of his biased conduct and sought to forestall such attack by threatening (Inland's) counsel with exposure or counterattack."

Olson Still Favors Third Roosevelt Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Gov. C. L. Olson (D) recently repeated his stand for a third term for President Roosevelt.

At a meeting of the Democratic Club of Los Angeles, California's first Democratic Governor in 40 years explained his stand by saying that "in ordinary times there would be little thought of his serving a third term, but these are not ordinary times. With the menace of Europe at war, this nation's hopes lie in preserving its democratic and progressive principles," which Governor Olson said are best embodied in President Roosevelt.

Representatives of Many Lands

Nursery School in New York Welcomes Children of All Nationalities

Mothers from many foreign lands, some of them refugees from oppression, are helped with their problems of making homes and rearing families by workers representing the Christian Friendliness Department of the American Baptist Home Mission Society in New York City.

Christian Friendliness Aids Strangers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reaching forth its neighborly arm to gather in the peoples of 25 nationalities, a Protestant church group here is aiding European refugees of various religious denominations to learn English and earn a livelihood. Through a "Christian Friendliness" department, organized 20 years ago, but called into service more recently for work with refugees, the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society is dedicated to community betterment on the basis of reciprocal appreciation.

"The foreign-born are here not merely to receive American privileges; they have much to give us in return," Miss Ruth G. Maguire, director of the department, said. "The refugees come here with techniques and skills. When these are provided with an outlet, we have found that they, in turn, employ American labor.

Contribution Both Ways

"Broader than this, the contribution of the foreign-born to the United States is frequently inspiring. Whether it is shown in the courage with which they come to a new country, not knowing its language, or in a friendly exchange of cookie recipes, we are constantly made aware of it.

"It is estimated that 40 per cent of the refugees from Germany are Christians. Many of them have been aided by Jewish groups here. Scores of them are moving into New York apartment houses and we must welcome these 'castoff' Christians and show them we care."

Adding that adherence to denominational lines is not too strict, Miss Maguire, who is director of the work for the Southern New York Association, told how the needs of the refugees are met.

In many instances, the foremost problem is a lack of English, and to help solve this the society is opening churches for classes held twice a week under volunteer teachers. Accomplished musicians are not infrequently found among these peoples of other lands, and often the providing of a piano or a musical instrument for practice is arranged. Sometimes the need is furniture for a home, assistance in renting a place in which to live or finding customers for a product which the foreign-born person is skilled in making.

Work Is Widespread

Not only among refugees, but among other families from various lands across the sea who are either recent arrivals hoping to become citizens, or residents of New York City of long standing, the work is carried on.

Approximately 64 per cent of the young persons in Manhattan are foreign-born or the children of foreign-born parents, it is estimated.

"These figures offer a challenge to the women to extend the hand of friendship to these newer Americans," a worker for the Society declared, "not alone for the reason of sentiment or cultural enrichment, but because they represent voting power, and will color the politics, standards of living, education and religion of the next generation."

200 Volunteer Workers

More than 200 volunteer workers are engaged in the "Christian Friendliness" movement. The women of this group visit the homes of the foreign-born, teach them the meaning of simple words and sentences, how to ask for directions in the subway and in making transfers, how to use the telephone, shop for groceries and enjoy the treasures of art galleries and museums. In the last-mentioned visits, the American women "gain as much as they give," it was stressed, "for these cultivated ladies impart a knowledge of their own races' cultural heritage."

Many of those visited are eager to become citizens, and difficulties in the way are ironed out with the help of the volunteer worker. Racial barriers are being lessened. Sometimes this is brought about beginning with the children, who are given opportunity to play together. Others are "unchurched," Miss Maguire said, and through the Society are encouraged to attend church, sing in choirs and go to Sunday School.

Japanese Seek to Organize All Religions Under One Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TSINGTAO, China—A "monopoly on religion" is being attempted here by the Asia Affairs Board, a Japanese-sponsored group.

The Board is fostering an organization designed to include all religions and having as its purpose the carrying on of charitable work and the inculcation of enthusiasm and spiritual power for the achievement of Japan's well-advertised New Order in East Asia.

Foreign authorities say that the Japanese military leaders are convinced that the dynamic force of the religious spirit is required to bring into full flower their hopes for the New Order.

All religions, including the Christian groups, have recently received questionnaires from the Special Bureau of the new Japanese-sponsored local government, requiring a great deal of information. Christian leaders regard the procedure as more political in nature than either religious or charitable.

At the same time, from the interior of Shantung comes fresh word of various anti-British activities at Tsinan and other interior points in spite of the subsidence of anti-British tactics on the part of the Japanese and Japanese-sponsored regimes along the cost, and these are construed as at least potentially anti-foreign in general with missionaries as a special target, although business firms are likewise hard hit.

A considerable proportion of Shantung religious enterprises have been disturbed as result of this. Tsinan firms are not to be allowed to handle British stocks henceforth and confiscation was ordered some time ago as from the beginning of the new year. British cargo secretly handled was to be subject to fine, with 20 per cent going to informers.

Both British and American oil products are understood to be gradually going out of the market in North China since organization of the Sino-Japanese "Po Hai Kerosene Company" with headquarters in Peiping and a crude oil refinery to be constructed in Tientsin.

Attackers Caught

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Shanghai Municipal Council, Jan. 9, announced the capture of three men who last Saturday attempted to attack C. Godfrey Phillips, British Commissioner General and Secretary of the Council. Mr. Phillips escaped injury. The Council issued a statement saying it had been informed the men were captured shortly after the shooting and were handed over to Japanese military gendarmes. The statement contradicted previous denials of the Japanese that they had taken the gunmen into custody.

As a result of the attack on Mr. Phillips, municipal authorities have provided a bullet-proof automobile for Cornell S. Franklin, American chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI (AP)—Attempted assassination of two Chinese officials of the Japanese-dominated Amoy Government Jan. 9 brought another crisis in that South China port similar to that which kept naval forces of four powers there for five months last year.

The two were seriously wounded in Kulangsu, the Island on which Amoy's International Settlement is situated, and Japanese authorities suspended traffic between the island and mainland.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Voice Teacher Puts All Local Accents Under Ban

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's voice teacher tossed "cawn't" and "bawth" out the window today along with New England broad "A's" and said there was no place for them in the American language.

Speaking to a newspaperwoman's audience that included her famous pupil, Mrs. Elisabeth Von Hesse of New York, also disposed of a Southern accent as "lovely to listen to, but difficult to understand."

"The most pleasing voice," she said, "is one that has no earmarks of any particular section of the country."

Mrs. Von Hesse was introduced as "the woman who had the temerity to write Mrs. Roosevelt several years ago that something was the matter with the way she talked over the radio and on the lecture platform."

Mrs. Roosevelt, instead of resenting the criticism, promptly enrolled as a pupil.

Quoting a British criticism that Americans are "a nation of mumblers" and a French comment that they are "a nation of squawkers," Mrs. Von Hesse said such American speech faults as high pitch, mumbling, lack of articulation, and dull flat tones can be corrected first of all by listening.

"We must sing when we talk," she continued. "A speaker holds his audience through melody—an undulating tone with at least seven or eight notes in his range.

"Mumbling is our greatest fault," she said. "It's due to frozen upper lips. The tossing 'T's' are very important, and give the short 'I' its just due. Take time. Vowels must have time to round out. Consonants must have time to toss."

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U. S.-to-Germany Money Fogs Mail Seizure Issue

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Although the Administration is on record with a "vigorous protest," against British interference with American mails, it will not let its objections be used to promote the passage of checks, money orders and securities to Germany in American postal sacks, thus aiding the Nazis in financing the war.

The note sent to Britain on the subject of the mails said nothing about chits for money. The protest simply refused to admit the right of British authorities to interfere with American mails on the high seas or to censor mail on ships which involuntarily enter British ports.

It is learned on high authority, however, that the State Department does not feel free to object to British search of American mails which contain checks, money orders, drafts, notes and other negotiable instruments destined to Germany.

Absolute Contraband

One reason is that such paper is absolute contraband by both British and German definitions, and by United States description in the World War. International law recognizes that a belligerent has the right to seize absolute contraband destined to his enemy.

Another reason is that Secretary of State Lansing conceded Britain this right during the World War.

The American note objects to interference with Americans mails, but says nothing about Britain's right to seize checks, money orders, etc., destined directly or indirectly to Germany. But how are British authorities going to seize the checks, etc., unless they open the mail?

The controversy between the two countries over mail, if it can be called that, seems likely to center on censorship of American private mails addressed to Germany or neutral countries and taken off ships which have involuntarily entered British ports.

Contradiction Befogs Issue

In former years the flow of immigrants' remittances from the United States to Germany was heavy; now it is much less. An estimate for 1938 made by a competent official was between $7,500,000 and $10,000,000.

A contradiction seems to rise between the State Department's attitude on checks, etc, and its protest to Great Britain against blockading German exports coming to the United States. The United States insists that Britain refrain from blocking at least those highly technical German exports necessary for the continuance of certain American businesses—but does not insist that checks, money orders and the like in payment for these purchases be permitted to go through to Germany. Apparently it's a case of "let the seller beware."

Hatch Seeks to Stress Bar On U. S. Workers in Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Two far-reaching proposals to aid in divesting federal employees from political control have been introduced by Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico for action before the coming election.

At the same time the United States Civil Service Commission has just published a stronger appeal than can be remembered at any previous time in history for more funds in its annual report. Those familiar with the situation within the Commission feel there is desperate need for more money, as indeed the facts offered by the Commission in its report indicate.

The two new Hatch bills propose:

1. Extension of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act making it unlawful to solicit political contribution from a federal employee. Though Senator Hatch does not say so specifically, this would bar letters received all over Washington in the past fortnight, urging government workers to buy $100 tickets to the Democrats' Jackson Day Dinner. Many employees here, even when safeguarded by civil service, feel such an invitation is a threat to their jobs—as indeed it may well be.

2. Extension of the famous "Hatch Act" requiring federal employees to keep clear of politics, to all state employees who are paid in whole or part out of federal funds.

Would Reach Far

In the long run, the second proposal is the more important. Reluctant passage of the original Hatch bill shifted political strength from Federal officeholders, where politics is now barred, to the local state machines of County, City, or State bosses. The proposed Hatch amendment would attempt to do something about the local machines by imposing the same handicaps to political activity here as affects Federal workers.

The amendment, if passed, it is admitted, would be only partly effective in this, for most local workers get no Federal funds. It would primarily affect State Highway Department employees. Every State that received Federal highway aid would be required to ban political activity among these workers or lose Treasury support. Social Security employees would also be covered, but these are already operating under regulations which theoretically divorce them from politics. The proposed amendment would have the force of law, however.

The plight of the starved Civil Service Commission arises largely out of the great increase in Federal workers which immensely increases its activities. The annual report, just issued, points to instance after instance where the Commission is months behind in its work. The work load on the Commission is increasing rather than falling off. Many secret friends of the spoils system undoubtedly rejoice over the desperate plight of the Commission, and point to it as an example of the failure of the merit system.

"If funds and personnel are not provided, the merit system will be set back at least 15 years," the report states. "There is no more effective way of destroying a merit system than to starve the agency responsible for its administration."

More Funds Declared Vital

Samuel Ordway, recently a member of the Commission and now head of the National Civil Service Reform League in New York, repeatedly stressed the inadequacy of federal civil service funds while in office as against the money vouchsafed in the Canadian systems. Over 100,000 new workers have been recently added to federal civil service rolls, but the per capita budget amount of the Commission's funds has not kept pace.

Fortunately, the Budget Bureau backed by President Roosevelt, has come to the same view as the Commission. In the Roosevelt budget submitted last week one of the few increases dealt with the Commission, the Bureau proposing that it get $5,496,895 next year as against $4,400,000 this year. Mr. Roosevelt in his message called the increase "a modest investment which will in future years pay large dividends."

The increase will not wholly satisfy reformers, some of whom have worked out a formula indicating that under the Canadian per capita payment the Treasury would be paying the United States Commission $7,500,000 or even $10,000,000 a year. More funds, it is urged, would bring big returns in better government and a more successful democracy.

But the proposed increase is likely to be fought, and fought bitterly, in Congress. Many Representatives and Senators are secretly hostile to the whole setup which they regard as interfering with their own spoils preogatives. While they are willing under pressure to pass laws like the Hatch Act, they sabotage the Administration by starving the enforcement agency.

A uniform promotion plan affecting hundreds of government employees was sidetracked in advance by Democratic members of the House Appropriations Committee, and the increase for the Commission may share the same fate.

Court Writ Unites Two For Exactly 45 Minutes

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Murray Hulbert Jan. 9 dismissed the writ of habeas corpus which Mrs. Liselotte Hinsch of Weehawken, N. J., obtained to free her new husband, Kurt Hinsch, second officer of the scuttled German liner Columbus, from Ellis Island.

Mrs. Hinsch saw her husband for about 45 minutes in court before Federal guards returned him to Ellis Island. Judge Hulbert ruled the court had no power to release Mr. Hinsch, temporarily or permanently, until the State Department determined the status of the liner's officers and crew.

"The status has been determined to be that of 'distressed seamen,'" said Mrs. Hinsch's attorney, George C. Dix, but Assistant U. S. Attorney William Lynch contradicted him.

The Judge finally dismissed the writ without prejudice.

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Chinese Boy Seen As Dalai Lama

CHUKING, China (AP)—The Chinese Government's Tibet-Mongol Affairs Commission expressed confidence Jan. 10 that China's candidate, a boy from Kokonor, will be chosen as the Dalai Lama, political pontiff of Tibet.

Formal selection of a new Dalai Lama and his enthronement in Lhasa, Tibet's mountain capital, are being held up pending arrival of China's official representative, Gen. Wu Chung-hsin.

The Chinese said this indicated their candidate would be chosen despite the claims advanced for two native Tibetan lads. Lhasa's senior abbots are scheduled to choose the Dalai Lama Feb. 23 in a traditional ceremony.

Canada's Fur Crop

Sixty per cent of Canada's rich fur crop comes from trapped wild animals, the remainder from fur farms.

Mr. Markham Goes to the Senate

He has special reasons for centering his attention on Senators Borah and Capper.

Following is the third in a series recording the discoveries and reflections in the Nation's capital of a writer long known to readers of The Christian Science Monitor for his warm and revealing dispatches from Europe and various parts of the United States.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The person who first caught my eye in the United States Senate was William E. Borah of Idaho. This was not merely because he is an imposing figure, who would stand out in any assembly, but also because I have long considered him a champion of right and a warrior for justice. I don't know very much about him, but have always looked upon him as bold, incorruptible, devoted to the people, loyal to democratic ideals. I like heroes. I need to have heroes in my world, that they may strengthen my courage, faith, ardor, and honesty.

Being of such a temperament, I have felt much admiration for Senator Borah. So I find pleasure in looking down from the Senate gallery at him.

But there is a third and even more immediate reason for my interest in him. It is that during recent years, I have often seen Senator Borah quoted in the Nazi Press in Europe. The Nazis like many things which Senator Borah says. They control what is perhaps the greatest news distributing agency in the world, and they frequently use it to disseminate Senator Borah's ideas.

Not as often, indeed, as those of Representative Hamilton Fish. He seems to be the Nazis' favorite. They appear to be very happy at what he says about America, President Roosevelt, and foreign affairs. Dr. Goebbels loves to feature Mr. Fish. On opening German papers, I repeatedly meet Mr. Fish. On opening Hungarian papers, I saw dispatches of the DNB (official Nazi News Bureau) featuring Mr. Fish. At Belgrade I opened Serbian papers and read Mr. Fish's declarations, brought by the DNB. At Sofia, Mr. Fish, thanks, to Dr. Goebbels, spoke to the Bulgarians. In Bucharest, Dr. Goebbels presented Mr. Fish's views to the Rumanians.

Question of Popularity

The Congressman from New York was certainly more popular with Herr Hitler than the Senator from Idaho. But many things Senator Borah says about foreign affairs have been distressingly well received in the highest Nazi circles.

Sometimes the Nazis quote Senator Capper, also. This has always caused me special regret, for Senator Capper is from my State—he is my Senator. Furthermore, I used to work for him. As a student I "carried" his Topeka Daily Capital. Each morning at four I rushed along Topeka streets on a squeaky bicycle, with two very heavy bags over my shoulders, throwing neatly folded Capitals onto my customers' porches. I collected every Saturday and paid Mr. Capper every Sunday. If I had to buy a new suit or pay my room rent, or make any other expenditure that left me short of cash, the Capital management was very lenient.

I have only the best of memories of those strenuous days—especially strenuous mornings. That I earned my way through college was due to Aunt Mary, Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, and Senator Capper, these three, of which the chief was Senator Capper.

Furthermore, his influence among Kansas farmers is very great, and his usefulness to them beyond doubt. I think he is an authorized and loyal spokesman for Kansas. For that reason I am especially interested when Hitler finds delight in him.

Is It Best for America?

Of course, I am very well aware that no American Senator should direct his policy merely by Hitler's reaction to it. Senators, who constitute the most important governmental organ in the United States, should determine their policy by what is best for America and the world. If what is best for America and the world happens to please some dictators, they can't help it.

But that is the whole question! What is good for America? Is isolation wise and helpful? Is it beneficial for us Americans to follow a policy that could in any way be favorable to the aggressive despotism of Herr Hitler? If Hitlerism should dominate France as it does Poland, if it should raise swastika flags over the remnant of a shattered British fleet, penetrate deep into a demoralized Russia, dominate the Balkans and Scandinavia, and with like-minded absolutist allies control most of the great sea-ways, would that be good for us Americans?

The Senate's Responsibilities

Is the promotion of such a development serving the interests of the American people? Is it possible for an American not to be concerned when Dr. Goebbels assiduously and joyfully disseminates the views of his Congressman over the world?

It is largely the Senate which determines America's relations to the outside world. That means to me essentially right. In a democracy the people's representatives should determine this vital matter.

On the whole ,the Senate has shown itself suspicious of the outside world, suspicious, indeed, of everything. It greatly retards treaty making. On Aug. 22, 1789, President Washington asked the Senate immediately to "consent to a treaty with the South Indians." Some historians say it was almost a case of signing on the dotted line. Well, the Senate refused to sign. It has acted the same way ever since. It has blocked many very important treaties. Its attitude toward the outside world resembles that of a farmer toward a "city slicker," a peasant toward a lawyer, a worker toward a capitalist.

This is not unnatural. When we came over here we ran away from the world. We inherit a tradition of aversion toward kings, princes, feudal lords, beribboned diplomats. Go to a state reception in any foreign capital and see the difference in dress between the American and the foreign diplomats. It is enormous. It shows a traditional American feeling toward the world. It isn't merely senatorial, it is American. We enjoy treading on foreign toes, just as cowboys like to shoot between the legs of a "tenderfoot."

Times Have Changed

And that was once sound. Why should we have gotten mixed up in the conflicts of great powers, many days distant from us!

Now, however, the situation is very different. There is no longer any isolation. Rome and Paris are on our mantelpieces. We know Herr Hitler's speeches just as soon as Berlin does. Munich knows what Senator Borah says just as quickly as Idaho does. Ambassador Kennedy came from London to New York in one tenth the time it took George Washington to go from his farm to New York. Chicago is nearer the Maginot Line than it was to Gettysburg, at the time of the great battle.

The world does change. The horse and buggy era has gone. All parts of the western world are inextricably bound up together. A plum orchard in Serbia and one in Oregon are on opposite ends of the same teeter board. Prices in one place determine prices in the other. The same fashions sweep over the whole world. Western humanity all sings much the same songs, dances the same dances, sees the same movies, laughs at the same jokes. The same political, social, literary views pervade all lands. The same aberrations and ideals penetrate into all groups. This world is not that of Pocahontas. Our fate will be that of the other democracies!

Lesson in Isolationism

We once had a great lesson in isolation. Millions of Americans were for separation—isolation. Was it any business of Milwaukee what the people did in Charleston? Did it matter to the children in Des Moines what the children in New Orleans were doing?

Well, did it matter? Who was right? Abraham Lincoln or the isolationists? As Lincoln spoke, so had Washington spoken, and so had Andrew Jackson. Union was right. Isolation was wrong.

Today we are closer to western Europe than St. Paul then was to Richmond, or Vicksburg to Hartford. There is one issue, and there will be one common outcome for us all—tyranny and darkness, or a continuation of the long struggle toward brotherhood in a world of ordered democracy.

Words Have Wings

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Top, left to right: Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho; Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York; Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas. Bottom: Dr. Joseph Goebbels combs the world for material for possible propaganda to prop the Nazi cause.

Shoshone Indians Seek U. S. Payments

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Displaying a "treaty of peace and friendship" signed in 1863, Shoshone Indians from Nevada's Ruby Valley conferred with an attorney Jan. 6 in a move to obtain asserted delinquent reparations from the Federal Government.

Eight descendants of the feather-wearing warriors who signed the treaty contended the Government made only one payment of the 20 agreed upon.

The document, which ended years of frontier fighting, gave the white men farming and prospecting rights on Indian land. In return, it recognized the Indians' game losses due to civilization of the west and agreed the Government would pay the Redmen "$5,000 in cattle, supplies and implements annually for 20 years."

Chief Billey Meyers, speaking for his father, Chief Par-A-Woatzo, claimed only one payment was made.

Attorney William J. Lowe said he would investigate.

Cows' 'Cafeteria' Tests Best Grass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Cows at the University of Hawaii's agricultural experiment station are pastured in an experimental "cafeteria" where they may choose the grass which suits their taste.

Purpose of the "cafeteria" is to test palatability of pasture grasses. The experimental field is planted in 20 kinds of grasses. Cows are permitted to wander and eat at will, thus indicating which, from the cows' point of view, are the better grasses.

This experiment is a part of the program of the agronomy division of the University to make available to the Territory's ranchers and dairymen the best forage species from all parts of the world, and to provide safeguards against importation of useless and dangerous species.

Measuring palatability by this means isn't quite as simple as it sounds, however. Tests have shown that cows like a varied diet and will eat several kinds of grasses in preference to one. And then, too, the individual preference of the cow is a factor. Some cows like one type of grass and some cows like another.

Striving of Conductors Lifts Philadelphia's Music to Top

A Symphony Orchestra Tour
Third of 20 articles

By Samuel L. Laciar
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia Pa.

The Philadelphia Orchestra, now in its fortieth season, had its beginnings in the Symphony Society, an amateur organization conducted at the turn of the century by the late Dr. W. W. Gilchrist. In the summer of 1899 Fritz Scheel came to Woodside Park, a summer amusement resort, almost in the City limits, bringing with him a small but competent group of musicians which contained all the instruments of the orchestra of Mendelssohn's time. Every Friday evening during the period of his engagement he played a symphonic program, which speedily attracted the attention of the music lovers of the City.

Among the latter were the late Dr. Edward I. Keffer, the concertmaster of the Symphony Society, and he conceived the idea of bringing Scheel from San Francisco to Philadelphia, offering him the conductorship of the Symphony Society as a beginning (Dr. Gilchrist had long expressed the wish to retire from the leadership to devote more time to composition) with the idea of later forming a permanent professional orchestra.

The first year, a selection was made from those members of the Symphony Society who intended to become professional musicians, together with certain professional members living in the City. Two concerts were given that season for the benefit of the Philippine sufferers, and a more ambitious program was planned for the following year. At the same time Scheel was made conductor of the Orpheus Club, a male singing society which had been in existence for many years, and its sister organization, the Eurydice Club, composed of women's voices.

Established

It was not long before the permanency of the Orchestra was assured; although, since it was then without endowment, the financial situation was at times serious. However, in one way or another these storms were weathered, and Scheel one summer went abroad to engage musicians, bringing back 30 or 40, chiefly from Amsterdam and Berlin. These either replaced some of the former members or were added to the ranks of the organization, and the orchestra became one of thoroughly experienced performers. Gradually the length of the season was increased.

Scheel was an ideal conductor for a new orchestra. He was an excellent judge of orchestral players, especially in the string sections, and each year saw an increase both in numbers and in efficiency. He was a rigid drillmaster, and the orchestra improved constantly with longer association together. His programs were largely drawn from the classics, and he had little patience with "modern" music, which at that time was just beginning to make a noise in the world.

After the passing of Scheel in 1907, the orchestra association selected Karl Pohlig as his successor. Pohlig was a Bohemian conductor and composer, a pupil of Liszt; and his selection was made on the advice of Richard Strauss, who had visited Philadelphia several times and conducted the orchestra in his own works. Pohlig had relinquished his career as a pianist for that of conductor and was leading the orchestra at Stuttgart when the invitation to Philadelphia came.

Acclaimed

He remained for five years as conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. He was an excellent musician. During the close of his term he caused much resentment by his ruthless cutting of masterpieces, and this had a great deal to do with his retirement, which came before the end of his contract. The orchestra then had a creditable but not conspicuous place among the great American organizations.

In 1912, Leopold Stokowski, then conducting the Cincinnati Orchestra, was selected as Pohlig's successor, and there began those rapid strides toward the top of the orchestral heap which have continued until the present day. From the outset Stokowski revealed a deep interest in unfamiliar music, especially that of the ultra-moderns, Schönberg, Stravinsky, et cetera, and played so much of it (in later years) that there was some discontent. However, he always had his own way, in this as in everything else connected with the Orchestra.

In 1916, he organized a huge chorus and gave the first American performance of Mahler's Eighth Symphony, which demands a chorus of 1000 voices and a huge orchestra. Many other American premieres were given by Stokowski, among them that of Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps" (which he later gave as a ballet), Schönberg's "Die Glückliche Hand" as an opera, and scores of others. He ruthlessly strengthened the orchestra wherever it was necessary and brought it to an extremely high standard of performance.

Endowed

The Philadelphia Grand Opera Company presented the first American performance of Alban Berg's opera "Wozzeck," in 1931, and Mr. Stokowski conducted it, as he did, a season later, Carlos Chavez's ballet, "H. P."

In 1936, desiring to enter other fields, especially that of research, he resigned as musical director and conductor of the orchestra; but he has returned every year since to conduct a short season in the fall and another in the spring. He was succeeded as musical director by Eugene Ormandy, coming from the Minneapolis Orchestra, who has maintained the high standards of the Philadelphia Orchestra in every respect.

A potent factor in the success of the Philadelphia Orchestra was the late Edward W. Bok, at whose instigation two drives for an endowment fund were put on, reaching a total of nearly $2,000,000. The orchestra has for many years been the chief musical factor in Philadelphia and one season about five years ago when the Metropolitan Opera Company discontinued its Philadelphia season for one season, the orchestra took over the local opera season, presenting 10 masterpieces of music drama. Stokowski did none of this conducting, Fritz Reiner and Alexander Smallens dividing it between them, but he was much in favor of the plan, which, however, was financially as great a failure as it was an artistic success.

'The Negro in Virginia' Covers Three Centuries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The story of the Negro from the time of his arrival in America in 1619 to the present day soon will be published in a 500-page book, "The Negro in Virginia," recently completed under the auspices of the Virginia Writers' Project of the Works Projects Administration.

Sponsored by Dr. Arthur Howey, President of Hampton Institute, material for the book was assembled by a group of Negro workers under the supervision of Roscoe E. Lewis. Final editing was done at the Richmond headquarters of the Virginia Writers' Project under the direction of Mrs. F. Briggs Richardson, State supervisor.

Behind the Headlines

Russia is changed from a nonbelligerent victor into a martial state facing defeat.

Traditional program of world revolution is replaced by imperialistic methods.

Only a couple of months ago, a great many people were repeating the popular catchword, "Russia is the only country that is winning the war, because it isn't in it." They are not saying this any more.

The point was that Russia, having seized half of Poland without having to fight for it, had made the largest single territorial gain of the war without any considerable expenditure of men or money, and without becoming involved in hostilities.

It appeared likely that Russia would continue to sit on the sidelines making fat bargains with one side or the other, without fighting. That, it was widely believed, was the surest way to win this war. The fighters would exhaust each other, but Russia would come out stronger and richer.

A few individuals, without any following to speak of, urged the United States to take the same cold-blooded attitude toward Europe's conflict.

A Changing Role

It has not been more than a month since we have heard anybody describe Russia as the only country that would win the war. Within that month, much has happened.

Russia has entered the war. It has not declared war—that would be old-fashioned. It does not admit that it is in the war, it is simply, it maintains, trying to free the poor Finnish workers from bondage by recognizing a group of Finnish Communist refugees as the rightful Government of Finland and putting them in their rightful place by force of arms.

But the bald fact is that Russia is at war, and it is not winning its first campaign. News reports from the Finnish side of the line are censored and quite probably biased, and dispatches from the Russian side of the line are practically nonexistent. Yet in spite of censorship and bias, the fact is readily discernible that Russia has not been able to overrun its little neighbor as it intended, and the Russian armies are being harassed and immobilized by a combination of subarctic and guerilla warfare.

When War Was Lost

Whatever happens in Finland, Russia probably started losing the war when it got into it. The moment that the Soviet Government became involved in hostilities, even with so small a neighbor as Finland, it abandoned its traditional program for Communist victory and world revolution.

That program, however reprehensible in other respects, was a program of peace for the Russian working man, he was not to be thrust into imperialistic adventures. He was not to be led in armies against his fellow workers of other nationalities. The "capitalistic" governments were to be allowed to destroy each other, as the Communists were sure they would do, while Russia remained aloof, peaceable and, in the end, victorious.

Sovfotos

"That (Communist) program was a program of peace for the Russian working man. Now all that is changed. If there ever was an imperialistic war, the Finnish War is it."

'Imperialistic' Russia

Now all that is changed. If there ever was an imperialistic war, the Finnish war is it. The Russian workers are fighting their fellow workers. The Soviet Government, instead of remaining aloof, has itself become involved in exactly the kind of struggle which was to have been eschewed as peculiar to capitalistic states.

This first step once taken on the road to imperialistic conquest, the temptation to further adventure appears almost irresistible, after the Pripet Marshes and the Karelian Lakes, may come the Carpathians and the Caucasus.

Even Russia, most favorably placed of all the European nations, except possibly Spain, to maintain a neutral position, has failed to remain in isolation.

Russian 'Neutrality'

The Russian experience is an object lesson in what is likely to happen when an effort is made to capitalize upon the misfortune of others. Russia was only neutral in the sense that it did not care which of the belligerents destroyed the other, so long as Russia was the gainer. That is not true neutrality. It is merely an acute form of the profit motive, which Communists are supposed to disdain.

This attitude has brought Russia into the war and within a month has transformed a supposed nonbelligerent victor into an aggressive martial state, faced with possible defeat.

Rex Miller.

Commission Approves Sale of Four Ships

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced Jan. 9 it had approved applications for sale and transfer to foreign registry of four ships. Applications for sale and transfer of registry of seven other vessels were received.

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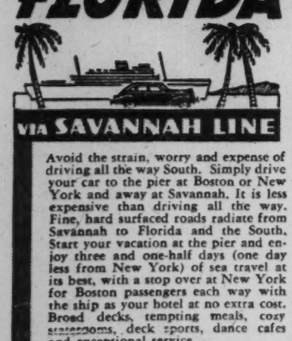

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

U. S. Indians: They've Stopped Vanishing

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"During our discussion of minorities an occasional reference was made to the American Indian, and his treatment by the United States government. Since then publishing of figures showing that the Indian population is now actually increasing, reversing what had become accepted as an inevitable trend, as symbolized in the popular descriptive phrase "The Vanishing American," has put this subject into the forefront of the news."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, you speak about the Indians in the United States. But Indians frequented North and South America. Have they been vanishing elsewhere too?"

Answer: "No. Below the Rio Grande the Indians have mingled with the Spanish and Portuguese conquerors to produce a mixed race. In fact they make up the major part of the vigorous new peoples, some one hundred million strong, who form the Latin America States.

"In Mexico, for example, the people of mixed Indian and Spanish blood, known as mestizos, are the ruling class, while there are six to eight million almost pure Indians among the citizens of Mexico. In the United States and Canada the existing Indians are seldom pure blooded, with much mingling with whites and some mingling with Negroes. But this infusion has not prevented the Indians from still retaining racial characteristics and strong groupings in many places."

Question: "If the Indians are increasing in the United States, then it is not a question of physical survival in a white man's world, is it?"

Answer: "No. The Indian has adapted himself pretty well to that world. The basic question is more important, namely, will the Indian ever be happy and successful in such a world."

Question: "Why can't the Indian be happy in this world if the white man can be happy in it?"

Answer: "There you have put your finger upon the nub of the situation. The great crime of the white conquerors in all parts of the world is not only that they have seized the natives' lands, but far more important, they have crushed their spirit. And the irony of it all is that this was not done through ill-intent, but rather through an egotistical sense that no people could possibly want to live any kind of life but ours. That rare thing known as individuality or self-expression and determination, was crushed out."

Question: "Certainly our invention of tools and the machine age give us such superior methods that these other people might well adopt them?"

Answer: "Not if their conception of life is different, a conception in which the speeding up by machines of production plays no part. If, for example, a race should find its highest sense of joy in a fine piece of handicraft work turned out by one of its number instead of thinking that automobiles dropping off the end of a production line is the best expression of man's effort, why shouldn't it have that privilege?

"But actually the white conquerors have acted as though there were no doubt that everything in western civilization is better than any other kind of culture. We insist that the natives adopt not only our tools but our habits as well, as foreign as they may be to them. The Indians' customs were based on long tradition and ideals. Destroy a nation's ideals—its objectives—and there is little to live for. That has been the tragedy of the American Indian."

Question: "What are some of the major customs in which the Indians and the white differ?"

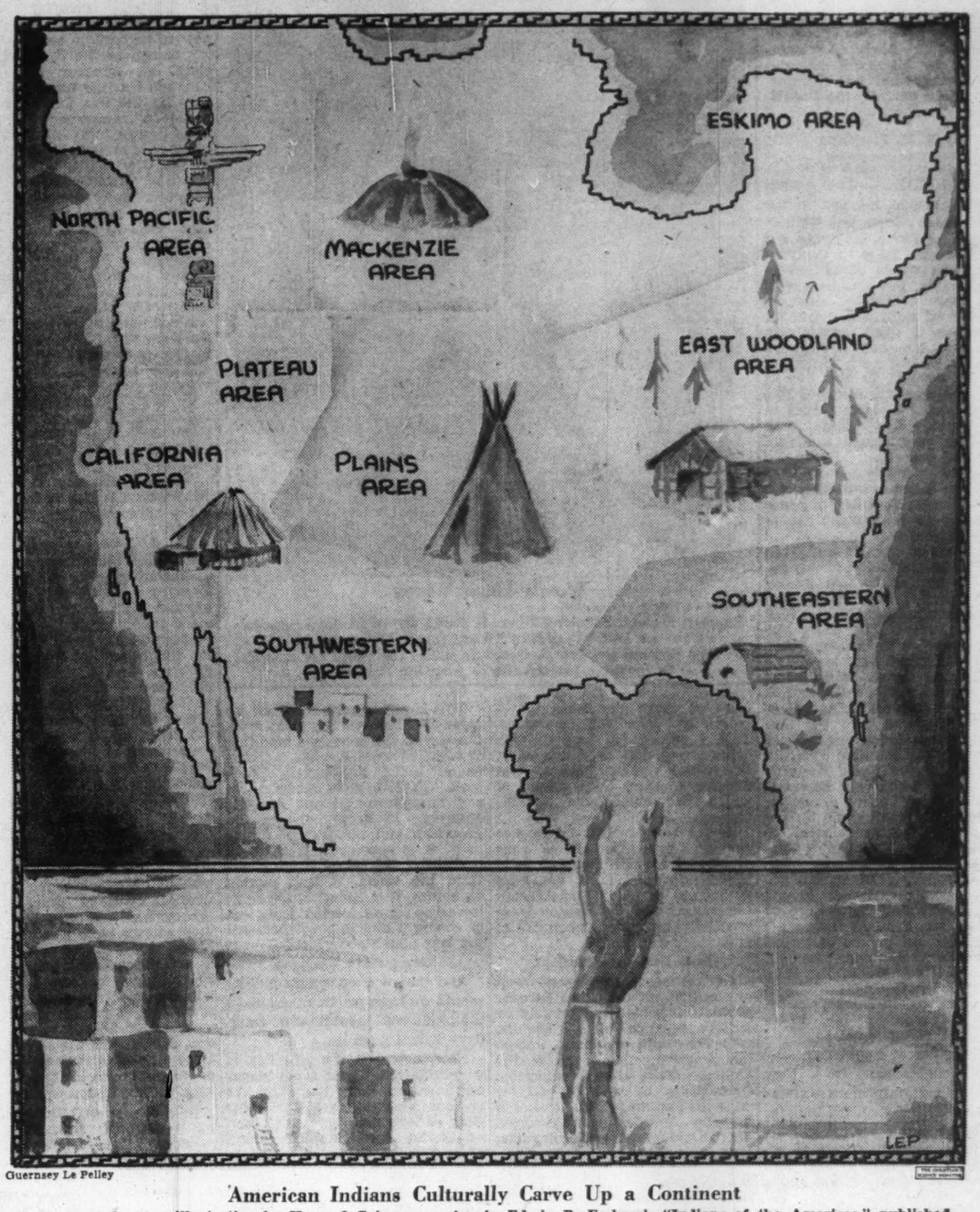
Answer: "People in Western Europe and America are eager to make money. Success, or 'making good' usually means making a fortune. White men will sacrifice almost anything for this goal which is usually applauded as quite laudable. Now to the Indian the making of money doesn't mean a thing. Except for a few west coast Indians private property has had no meaning. Land was for use and belonged to a group only so long as it planted or hunted on it. Our practice of private ownership of land makes no sense to the Indians. Among them a man was known to be rich by what he gave away, not by what he saved. There was no need to hoard for needy times or old age. When there was tribal plenty no one went hungry. When there was tribal want no one tried to save his own things by denying them to his fellows. To be sure there was some private ownership of weapons, jewels and home crafts but these were primarily prized for the skill they showed in their making."

Question: "This common ownership of land you speak of sounds strangely familiar, like Socialism or Co-operatives. How about that?"

Answer: "That was a case of working practice developing into a working theory, rather than a mere theory which no one has made work at yet, as witness Communism. The Indian conception was limited to applicable opportunities. And it is interesting that the co-operative labor and common sharing of the Indian is beginning to look good to a world tired of bitter competition, of the unequal abundance which the machine age has brought. The Indians' deep acquaintance with and love of nature looks pretty pleasant to people fed up with clattering traffic on paved streets and noisy machines. We understand better than we once did the Indians' respect for leisure and enjoyment, along with labor and industry.

"These things have been applied in a new attitude by the United States Government towards the Indian and this is beginning to bear fruit, as witness the population increase. And now for more details about the American Indian we have Mary Hornaday, of our Washington Bureau, on page 327."

Pre-Colonial Culture in America



Guernsey Le Pelley

American Indians Culturally Carve Up a Continent

A map based on an illustration by Howard Grieg appearing in Edwin R. Embree's "Indians of the Americas," published by Houghton Mifflin Company. Indian housing had its varieties, too.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

A Magna Charta for America's Indians

By Mary Hornaday

How governments treat minorities, how big countries treat little countries, is a burning subject in this year 1940—as it has been for centuries.

One of the major minorities under the guardianship of the United States Government is the American Indian.

No one is very proud of what the white man did to the Indian, that is—up until 10 or 15 years ago. American history books are replete with accounts of tribal uprisings and bloody massacres, with the Indians finally driven to surrender. As late as 1870, a Commissioner of Indian Affairs wrote in a formal report to Congress:

"When treating with savage men (Indians) as with savage beasts, no question of national honor can arise."

Indians had fallen in numbers from 900,000 at the beginning of white contact to about 270,000 by 1900. Poverty among them had become extreme. Families had been torn apart through the practice of forcibly removing children to distant boarding schools. As late as 1917, it was officially said by the Government that the Indians were being "liquidated."

The new Government policy is to stop trying to make white men out of Indians overnight.

It insists that the robbing and plundering of Indians, indulged in by the white man for three generations, must stop.

Preservation of tribal integrity is a keystone to new Indian policy. It is the philosophy underlying the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

This law views the Indians as entitled to preserve their own culture and customs.

New Policy

The change in policy toward the American Indian has come about under three Presidents. Beginning in 1924, under the direction of Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work, a health service was set up. The Indians were soon turned from a declining race to an increasing one. Mr. Work also instituted the far-famed Meriam Survey, a search investigation of Indian affairs that has influenced all Indian administration since 1928.

In 1929, Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur began to humanize and modernize the Indian school system. He also established the first real social service work among Indians.

When President Roosevelt came into office, he selected as U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, John Collier, a liberal and idealist who had made an intense study of the Indian problem for 10 years as Secretary of the American Indian Defense Association. Mr. Collier immediately directed his attention to getting through Congress an Indian Reorganization Act, designed to turn an oppressed minority, apparently racially doomed, into a group with faith in its future and with confidence in its ability to improve.

Indians' "Magna Charta"

Two hundred and twenty-two tribes in the United States and all the Indians and Esquimaux of Alaska are now building their lives within the framework of that Act, which Mr. Collier likes to call the Indians' "Magna Charta."

The Indian program, in effect for the last six years, aims principally at:

(1) Ending the much-abused land allotment system by which the white man took away from the Indian 90,000,000 acres of his land during the 50 years preceding 1934.

(2) Giving Indians a large share in the management of their own affairs.

(3) Stopping erosion on Indian range lands of the West that were washing and blowing away at a great speed.

(4) Protecting Indian arts and crafts from machine-made imitations.

(5) Supplying a modern system of agricultural credit, necessary for successful rural enterprise.

(6) Speeding up final settlement of Indian tribal claims against the Government.

Intangible Gain

"Not all has been done that we have hoped to do, but we have accomplished much," says Mr. Collier. The only reform he cites as having made little headway is the settlement of Indian tribal claims against the Government.

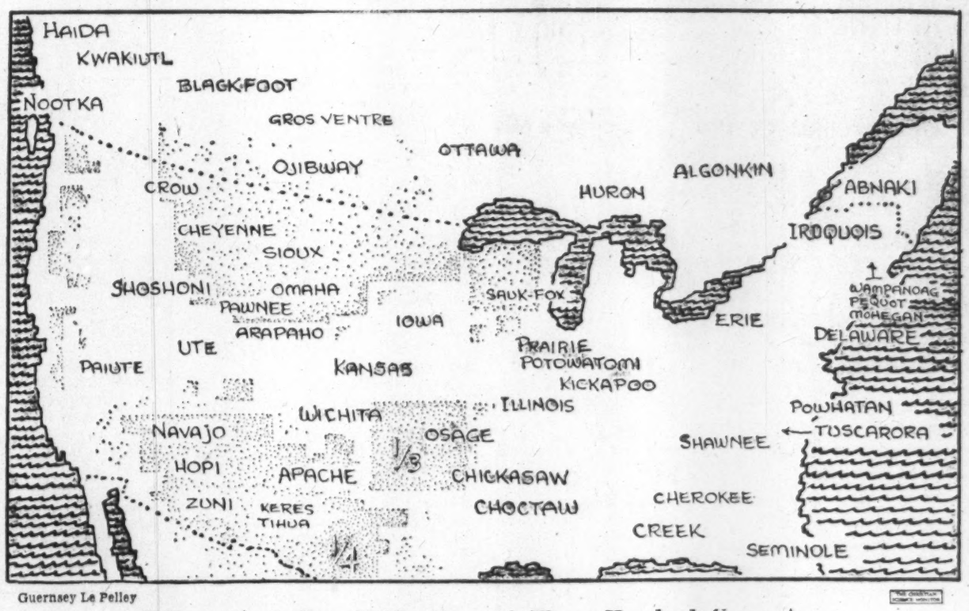
The Reorganization Act successfully withstood the first major attack made upon it 2½ years ago when Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, father of the Act, turned against it and attempted to have it annulled, because of dissatisfaction with the way it was applied. The American Indian Defense Association and the National Association of Indian Affairs came quickly to its aid and the campaign against it dwindled away.

Best results of the Act, according to Mr. Collier, are intangible. From believing and accepting that the Government had the first and last word, the Indian has turned to believing that he has the first and last word, he says. "Thousands of Indians," says Mr. Collier, "are now consciously aware that prosperity and greatness can come to them, but only through the things they themselves do."

The way the U. S. Government handles the Indians has more than national significance. South of the Rio Grande Indians number not thousands, but millions. Pure blooded Indians constitute the major population of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru and Ecuador. What the United States does to meet its Indian problem has deep significance to these 30,000,000 Indians and the American nations where they live.

"It is upon this scale of two continents," says Mr. Collier, "that world history will view our own record with our Indian minority."

Location of Early North American Tribes



Guernsey Le Pelley

Where the Indian Tribes Roamed Three Hundred Years Ago

Based on an illustration by Howard Grieg appearing in Edwin R. Embree's "Indians of the Americas."

The Indian Outlook

The Indian is no longer a vanishing American. He has survived three centuries of war by the white man. He has been pushed to the most remote corners of the American continent. The stories of his exploitation are commonplace. He has been reduced to a lowly economic status. But he has survived.

Now, in the 20th century the American Indian is on his way back. A new society for the Indian is slowly being created. Perhaps only a suggestion of the pattern this society will take is now visible. No longer is the Indian faced with the question of physical survival. That seems assured. What the Indian is faced with is improving his economic lot and reviving those cultural pursuits of his forebears that have been all but lost.

Although it is not generally realized, the Indians in North America today number about half the aborigines who lived in the continent when Columbus arrived.

Year	Population
1492	846,000
1865	294,6[illegible]
1900	270,000
1930	332,400
1938	342,500

A Minority Problem

Of the American minorities—Europeans frequently remind Americans that the U. S. has its minority problems too—Indians are among the smallest. Out of the 130,000,000 people in the U. S. here are some American minorities:

Negroes	11,891,000
Mexicans	700,500
Indians	342,500

Not only are Indians one of the smallest American minorities, but they are among the lower income groups of the Nation. A survey in 1937 revealed the average Indian family that year had an income of $600. This places the Indian in the lower third American income class.

In 1887 Indian land holdings amounted to 130,000,000 acres. By 1933 this land had been reduced by white settlement to 49,000,000 acres. But in recent years under a new Indian policy of both Republican and Democratic White Fathers the outlook for the Indian is changing. And one index of this change is his increased land holdings. By 1938 Indian holdings had been increased for the first time to 51,340,000 acres!

Read On—

Books

Indians of the Americas—By Edwin R. Embree, Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1939.
About 250 pages presenting the Indian story as a pageant, an up-to-date presentation.

The North American Indians—By Rose A. Palmer, Smithsonian Scientific Series, Vol. 4, 1929, 1934.
An account of the American Indians North of Mexico, compiled from original sources.

The Indians of North America—Vols. I and II, selected and edited by Edna Kenton, Harcourt Brace, New York, 1927.

Land of the Spotted Eagle—By Chief Standing Bear, Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1933.
A story of the life of the Lakotans by a member of the Tribe.

Magazines

America's First Settlers, The Indians—By Matthew W. Stirling, Chief, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, The National Geographic Magazine, November, 1937.

Thunder Over the Southwest—By Flora Warren Seymour, The Saturday Evening Post, April 1, 1939.

Washington Sideglances

"We won't be over, till it's over over there"—A couple of watchdogs—Check and double check—Elephants and donkeys—Christening a ship with a paint brush—Mrs. Roosevelt keeps a secret.

Propaganda?: Representative Leslie C. Arends, (R) who hails from Illinois, and is a former District Commander of the American Legion, read to the House the other day a song he hopes to hear soon "throughout the length and breadth of the land," to offset the propaganda he says is endangering United States neutrality. It's called, "We Won't Be Over."

All four verses are in the same vein. One goes:

"We won't be over, we won't be over
No; we won't be over till it's over, over there.
If you want to float a loan
We'll shake your hands and say
That we no speak the English
We no parlez vous Francais.
Once we sang 'ol' Tipperary,
Now we're singing 'cash and carry'
And we won't be over
Till it's over, over there."

Watchdogs: The story told on the radio during last week's "Town Meeting of the Air" anent the Dies Committee sniffings into un-American activity is being repeated on Capitol Hill.

A man had two dogs, a big dog and a little dog. Someone asked him why he needed both.

"You see," he replied, "I need the little dog to wake up the big dog."

The big dog, of course, is the Department of Justice; the smaller dog, Representative Martin Dies of Orange, Texas.

Double check: Mrs. James M. Helm, the White House Social Secretary, believes she has at last outwitted gate-crashers at State receptions.

Heretofore entrance cards were a different color for each reception, so it was easy for guards to recognize them. But it seems that some persons came to 1939 receptions on 1938 tickets. This year the cards are all the same color, but there is a different letter of the alphabet in the left hand corner to denote the reception. An etching of the White House, forming a background for the lettering, makes erasures impractical.

Gift "horse": Even shopgirls have a "nose for news" in the Nation's capital. Especially the girl who presides over a stock of souvenir elephants and donkeys in a downtown department store. There is a big demand for her wares among the politicos.

She is authority for the story that when Mrs. William E. Borah, one of the most ardent collectors of elephant models, was in the store recently, she saw a donkey that took her eye, but knowing she had no use for it, she had the girl dispatch it to Mrs. Paul V. McNutt, whose husband was well up in presidential polls.

Crossing the "t's": Found: A solution for the unpleasant duty of christening a new ship with a bottle when the wind is blowing toward the sponsor.

When Mrs. Roosevelt named the new 21-passenger airliner of the Pennsylvania-Central Airlines recently, she took a brush full of red paint in hand and dotted an "i" and crossed a "t" in "National Capital," the name she gave the plane.

A woman's secret: Mrs. Roosevelt gets badgered about as much as her husband on third term plans. Thus far, she, too, has been able to keep the cat well in the bag.

When a woman reporter asked Mrs. Roosevelt what sort of work she would like to do after leaving the White House, she said she wasn't thinking into the future. Another wanted to know when the public could expect the next volume of "My Story" (to cover White House years). Not for some time, evaded Mrs. Roosevelt.

They Get the Jump on Farley Group

Acme

Executive Group, National Republican Committee

Seated, left to right: Mrs. Paul Fitzsimmons, Rhode Island; Daniel E. Pomery, New Jersey; Mrs. Worthington Scranton, Pennsylvania; Mrs. John E. Hillman, Colorado; Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Massachusetts; Former Chairman Henry P. Fletcher, Rhode Island; Ezra Whitla, Idaho. Standing, left to right: Harrison Spangler, Iowa; Daniel Hastings, Delaware; Mrs. Margaret Wyeth, Missouri; Walter S. Hallanan, West Virginia; Mrs. Bertha D. Bauer, Illinois; R. B. Creager, Texas; Chairman John Hamilton; Harvey Jewett, Jr., South Dakota; Robert P. Burrough, New Hampshire; Harold W. Mason, secretary; F. F. Taggart, Ohio; Sinclair Weeks, Massachusetts; and S. F. Pryor, Jr., Connecticut.

G. O. P. Gets in Position To Outwait Democrats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—In the first round of 1940 campaign strategy, which no doubt interests the politicians more than the public and influences more headlines than it does voters, the Republicans came out where they wanted to be—on top.

When John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, announced today that his Committee would meet in Washington on Feb. 16, it was apparent that the Republican strategists would be in a position to wait out the Democrats and defer their national convention until after their opponents have named their presidential ticket and written their platform.

Under James A. Farley's aegis the Democratic National Committee will gather at the Capital on Feb. 5 to fix the place and date of the Democratic convention, and the Republican committeemen will have this information before them when they convene 11 days later.

At least four months' notice must be given of the date for the Republican national convention in accordance with the convention's rules.

Vandenberg Gains Support

Further support accrued today to the receptive but quiet candidacy of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, when his Republican colleague from North Dakota, Senator Gerald P. Nye, announced that he hoped Senator Vandenberg would receive his Party's nomination.

"Senator Vandenberg has a great deal of courage," said Senator Nye, "a thing which is going to be essential during the next four years. I find a pretty level strength for him in all sections of the country and all classes of citizens. I can't see the industrialists fighting him and his agricultural record ought to bring him a grand response from the farming sections. He has demonstrated a degree of independence that would be most appealing to a lot of people."

Just back from the Middle West, Senator Nye reported a considerable sentiment for both Senator Vandenberg and Thomas E. Dewey, and on the Democratic side for Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana.

In Washington, presidential aspirant Senator Robert A. Taft (R), of Ohio, continues to be in the thick of it. He had no more than submitted a 7,000-word prize essay on "Mr. President: Here's How to Balance the Budget," for which the White House had promised a handsome award, than Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference that it didn't read satisfactorily to him and that the economies didn't add up. No prize.

People Will Decide

Thus we have Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Taft quoting figures at each other from the ends of Pennsylvania Avenue with nobody to judge the contest unless—and that will be the real judging—the voters bring in the verdict in the fall.

One other bit of political news which might be recorded—and without suggesting any overwhelming meaning—is what didn't happen at the office of the President's Press Secretary, Stephen T. Early. What hasn't happened is that Mr. Early hasn't reprimanded either Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace or the new Attorney General, Robert Jackson, for suggesting third terms for their chief in their Jackson Day Dinner speeches Monday night.

Last year when Secretary Wallace spoke up for another term for the President, Mr. Early rather scolded the Secretary of Agriculture—a former Republican. Not this time, and no explanation offered. Mr. Roosevelt, asked to comment, said his recent reading hadn't included either of the speeches. He's more fortunate than the newspaper correspondents.

Push-Button Radios Are Due For Surprise Late This Year

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Sometime before the end of this new year, thousands of owners of automatic-tuning radios will be pushing their station buttons—and not getting just what they expected. Thousands of others with station letters printed on their dials, will be accustoming themselves to forgetting these letters and tuning the stations by frequency—just a few points away. For before the end of 1940 all but about 150 of the 814 broadcasting stations of the United States, and most of those in Canada, Mexico and Cuba, will be shifted in wave length for the sake of better transmission conditions and consequent improved reception.

The new frequency allocations will become effective at a date to be set by the Federal Communications Commission before Dec. 28, 1940—a year after ratification by Mexico of the North American Regional Broadcast Agreement. The other participants in the 1937 Havana Radio Conference had already ratified it.

"Many interference problems which have developed between stations in the North American countries, will be eliminated by the allocation provided in the treaty," the Commission said. The shifts in frequencies will be small—from 10 to 40 kilocycles in most cases—but they will be large enough to make listeners find their favorite stations at new points on the dials.

17th Anniversary

Seventeen years ago Station WNAC, key station of the Yankee Network in New England, participated in what is regarded as the first radio network program on record. It was connected by telephone lines with New York City and broadcast a program staged in WEAF studios there.

Just 17 years after that event, the Yankee Network's frequency modulation Station W1XOJ—first of that system in the country to go on a regular daily schedule of 16-hours—joined in the first demonstration of use of the frequency modulation short wave system to link radio stations by radio—instead of by wire. By special permission of the Federal Communications Commission a program originating in a Yonkers, N. Y. studio was relayed from one frequency modulation system there to another—owned by Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of the system—at Alpine, N. J., on to still another at Meriden, Conn., and finally to W1XOJ at Paxton, near Worcester, Mass., where it was broadcast on the same frequency modulation system for New England Yankee Network listeners provided with sets of the new type.

The demonstration was pronounced "entirely successful" by officials of the network.

Competition

A competition for the design of an ideal building in which to house a 1,000 watt radio broadcasting transmitter has been launched by the Beaux Arts Institute of Design. It is open to students of all architectural schools in the country. The announced purpose of the competition, which is sponsored by the Western Electric Company, is the stimulation of interest in the design of specialized structures for radio broadcasting purposes.

By offering three cash prizes of $250, $100 and $50, the sponsor hopes to attract the best undergraduate talent and plans to make the final designs available generally to the broadcasting industry.

The competition opened Jan. 8, according to an announcement in the December issue of the Institute's monthly bulletin, and closes May 1, 1940, at which time all entries must be filed at the Institute's headquarters, 304 East Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

Scrap Iron for Britain

Great Britain purchased approximately 800,000 tons of scrap iron and steel in the United States in 1939.

Air Line Orders 15 Huge Planes; Cost $5,317,950

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—An order for 15 four-engine, 40-passenger Douglas transport airplanes, said to be the largest single commercial aircraft purchase ever made, has been placed with the Douglas Aircraft Corporation of Santa Monica, Calif., by C. R. Smith, President of American Airlines, Inc., it was announced today.

Total cost of the aircraft will reach $5,317,950. They are of Model DC-4 and will be placed in service as soon as delivery begins, in about a year. Wingspread will be 117 feet, 6 inches, and over-all length 92 feet, 6 inches.

Flagships will have top speeds of 262 miles an hour and cruising speeds of 229 miles an hour at 15,000 feet. Mr. Smith said the new craft would "far exceed any other type of air transport over land."

The four engines will develop 4,800 horsepower with a cruising range of 2,000 miles and airships will be equipped with tri-safety, or tricycle, land gears, with a retractable nose wheel. Sea level atmosphere will be maintained in the cabin of the craft by artificial means when traveling at higher altitudes.

They will offer accommodations for 22 passengers on night flights.

The DC-4 order is in addition to the 20 DC-3 flagships ordered by American Airlines last fall, Mr. Smith said. He announced that final figures for 1939 showed his line transported 541,757 revenue passengers during the year, 51.2 per cent more than in 1938.

President Keeps 'Memo' On 'Drop-Soviet' Stand

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Jennings Randolph (D), of West Virginia, made public Jan. 9 a letter from President Roosevelt in which the latter promised to remember Mr. Randolph's opinion that this country should sever diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

"I wish to thank you," the President wrote, "for bringing to my attention your views on this important subject. I can assure you that I shall bear them in mind whenever the various problems arising out of our relations with the Soviet Union are under consideration."

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Argentina Too Liberal for Nazis?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—One of the first acts in the internment process for the officers and crew of the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee was the individual identification of the prisoners. This, under Argentine law, includes fingerprinting and photographing. According to witnesses, the men submitted cheerfully but the officers were far from pleased.

There is a feasible explanation of this discrepancy in conduct. The men are said to be pleased because they will be relatively free in their concentration in one of the central provinces. The officers, released on parole in this City, are irked because the German Embassy failed to obtain permission for them to continue their influence and direct control over the men.

Why the officers should object is not clear. Ostensibly, it is desired to carry out the wishes of the late commander that the men should apply their internment time diligently and profitably. Actually, the Embassy, reflecting thoughts of home authorities, wished a continuation of naval discipline. Argentines suspected Reich fears that the sailors would absorb dangerous notions of freedom.

Argentine Generous

Whatever Embassy and officers feel, the men show they are pleased with the prospect of taking up civil trades again. Under generous internment regulations—which reveal an Argentine aim to impress possible future citizens—they look forward to study and work in their temporary home. Many already have commenced lessons in Spanish. There is a general desire to retain the cooks who were aboard the Graf Spee. German cooking is preferred to Argentine.

The firm Argentine reply to the German protest against internment appears to have nipped an incipient controversy. As representative of a chancellory foremost in extolling international law, Foreign Minister Jose S. M. Cantilo appeared to enjoy a detailed and studious exposition of national obligations under the Hague Convention.

The German Government asked full liberty for the 1,039 officers and crew of the Graf Spee, considered as "shipwrecked" sailors because they were landed in a neutral country by neutral ships. It said that Article 10 of the 1899 Hague Convention and Article 15 of the 1907 Hague Convention were not applicable in the case of the Graf Spee. These resolutions, it was argued, did not meet the special circumstances of "German shipwrecked sailors landed on neutral Argentine soil from ships flying the neutral Argentine flag." It was claimed that special cases of this kind were covered by a special 1907 resolution whereby shipwrecked sailors should be set free if picked up casually. Release by the Netherlands of survivors of the British warship Cressy, Aboukir, and Hogue was cited as a precedent.

Challenge Expected

Germany anticipated a challenge to its descriptive term, "shipwrecked sailors." It insisted that its claim was based exclusively on the crew being brought to a neutral shore aboard neutral ships. Circumstances in which these ships were present at the time of the sinking were irrevelant. In interpreting the spirit of the resolution it was impossible to draw a distinction between the various ways of arriving at the scene of a shipwreck when saving human life, it said.

Argentina answered that its position before international law was apparent to all concerned when it decreed its neutrality on Sept. 4, 1939. Its respect for international law demanded a refusal of the German arguments, because there was nothing in The Hague Conventions justifying such a general interpretation as put forward.

It was denied that a special resolution was adopted. All that existed, according to Argentina, was the report of the Examining Committee of the Third Commission which read: "If a neutral merchant ship, with casually rescued wounded, sick, or even shipwrecked aboard, arrives at a neutral port without having met a warship or contracted any obligation, those persons landed shall not come under this provision and shall be freed."

Argentina's Point

Even accepting the validity of this resolution, Argentina refused to admit that tugboats contracted by a belligerant government and proceeding to the predetermined scene of the voluntary destruction of a warship were comparable to merchant ships surprised by an armed encounter and performing humanitarian duties in the rescue of wounded and shipwrecked and carrying them to a neutral port regardless of the wishes of the victims.

For shipwrecked men to be set at liberty it was necessary, according to Argentina, for the rescue ships to have picked up the men casually in the full sense of that word and not to have been on the spot expressly and in anticipation for that purpose. The only possible exception covered hospital ships.

It was pointed out that the merchant ships in this particular case acted like auxiliaries. These had been contracted and paid in advance and there was nothing casual or spontaneous in their rescue work. The Argentine tug boats even left port without fulfilling regulations and action was to be taken against them. No comparison was admitted with the case of the Cressy, Aboukir, and Hogue, as their survivors were picked up after a naval action and there was no voluntary sinking.

Reed Aeronautical Award for Mead

NEW YORK (AP)—The Sylvanus Albert Reed award for 1939, conferred annually for "a notable contribution to aeronautical engineering," will be presented Jan. 26 to George J. Mead, Vice-Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, it was announced Jan. 9.

Mr. Mead was credited by the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, doner of the award, with "the design and deevlopment of high output aircraft engines for military and commercial services."

In 1937 Mr. Mead received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Trinity College, Hartford. He is one of the nine Americans who are honorary fellows of the Institute. In 1937 he received the Taylor Medal awarded by the Royal Aeronautical Society of Great Britain.

An Institute announcement said Mr. Mead had been largely responsible for the design of outstanding single and double row radial aircraft engines manufactured in this country and abroad.

Mayor Wins Again

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia (CP)—George B. Slaven was re-elected Mayor of Sydney Jan 9, defeating former Mayor S. E. Muggah, 3,956 to 2,281 in the biennial voting. The majority of 1,675 votes was the largest in the city's history.

Only two candidates contested the office.

Colonies Found Only Minor Aid To Big Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The theory that colonies are of major potential aid in the pursuit of economic self-sufficiency was broken down recently by Emanuel Moresco, former Vice-President of the Council of Netherlands India, and an authority on colonial questions.

The British Empire, nearest to self-sufficient of any overseas empire, is dependent largely on the dominions and Eire, rather than on its colonies, protectorates, and mandates, Mr. Moresco declared in a colonial question survey published by the Columbia University press.

Outside Supplies Needed

At the same time, he added, the Commonwealth, no less than the other great European powers, excluding Russia, is dependent on outside supplies of certain essential materials, petroleum, potash, antimony, mercury, silk, flax, and hemp. Great Britain with the Colonial Empire alone is deficient in nonferrous metals, most textiles, petroleum, and many essential foodstuffs.

The United States is wholly or mainly dependent upon outside supplies of rubber, manganese, tin, certain other minor nonferrous metals, silk, flax, hemp, and, to a considerable extent, wool. The U. S. S. R., excluding undeveloped resources and otherwise self-contained, is dependent on outside supplies of rubber, sulphur, and wool, and of most nonferrous metals except copper.

None of the other industrial countries, whether with or without colonies, can compare with the British Commonwealth of Nations, Russia, or the United States, Mr. Morisco said. Inevitably, he declared, they are dependent on other sovereign states for essential supplies, and no conceivable rearrangement of purely colonial territory would mend the position for them.

Other Nations' Needs

Even with her colonies, he stated, France is lacking in the basic materials, coal, rubber, petrol, and cotton, while Germany has coal but lacks iron, rubber, petrol, cotton, and many nonferrous materials.

Italy is 100 per cent dependent on outside supplies for rubber, lead, and nickel; 99 per cent dependent for cotton, copper, and mineral oils; 95 per cent dependent for coal and wood pulp; 80 per cent dependent for linen; 60 per cent dependent for iron, steel, wood, and graphite.

U-Boats Eluded

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 10 (AP)—A search by British warships for a German submarine base near the Canary Islands was reported here yesterday after the arrival of the second British ship to elude submarine attacks in that area.

Passengers on the Blue Star liner Avila Star, which sailed southward last night, were quoted by the newspaper A Noite as saying three submarines attacked her although she was convoyed by Allied cruisers. One submarine was reported sunk in the ensuing fight while the Avila Star escaped.

A gun battle between the Highland Patriot and a German submarine on Dec. 29 off the Canaries was related Jan. 8 when the Royal Mail liner arrived here. The Highland Patriot was not hit and the submarine fled after a two-hour battle.

A Noite said the warships were looking for a submarine base since both vessels were attacked in the same general locality.

Allies Plot Strategy

© International; Wide World

Allied Strategy on Land and Sea Keeps Them Busy

Whatever Premier Edouard Daladier of France is saying in the top picture, it is pointed, as his finger indicates, and Gen. Sir Edmund Ironsides, Chief of Staff of the British Army, intently listens. Closely connected with Army strategy is the work of the battle fleets of the two nations. Admiral Jean Darlan, left lower, French naval chief, and Sir Dudley Pound, Admiral of the British fleet, drew on the Admiralty's big map for simplification of the complex nature of their work.

Barratt Rules R. A. F. in France

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—An official communiqué disclosed that a majority of tne War Cabinet, apparently overriding Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, then War Minister, had decided early in December to place Royal Air Force units in France under the command of a single Air Force officer.

Mr. Hore-Belisha is reported unofficially to have favored Army control for the R. A. F. units.

The communiqué disclosed that Air Marshal Arthur S. Barratt had been appointed Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief in France. He was made responsible, "in consultation" with British Army Commanders-in-Chief on the spot and with French Air Commanders, for ensuring the most effective support both of the British and French Armies by the R. A. F.

Air Marshal Barratt will be responsible to the Air Ministry in London.

The R. A. F. command in France was designated "the British Air Forces in France."

The communiqué said the arrangement meant that there was no change in the present relationship between Army and R. A. F., which in Britain are separate armed services, and that it would "ensure the closest co-operation" in the field.

Unit From Cyprus

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The first British colonial troops—a transport unit from Cyprus—have arrived in France, it was announced officially today.

The number of troops from the island in the Mediterranean was not disclosed.

A contingent from India, classed as Empire troops, already is in France.

Canadian Unit

PARIS, Jan. 10 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Andrew G. L. McNaughton, Commander of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and his staff, arrived in France yesterday.

The first division of the Canadians is now in England undergoing intensive training.

Ocean Quota Set For Public Parks

WASHINGTON (AP)—Conrad L. Wirth, Supervisor of Recreation and Land Planning in the National Park Service, said Jan. 10 that the service had concluded that the public should have available for recreation 10 per cent of the ocean frontage on the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico.

In an address prepared for the annual Washington meeting of the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association, Mr. Wirth said this percentage would provide about one mile of frontage for each 120,000 population within 100 miles.

The frontage, he urged, should include at least five miles in every 50 miles of shoreline, distributed in relation to population.

"The Service believes that the urgent needs of our large population centers indicate the necessity of early acquisition of this minimum percentage of ocean shore between Norfolk, Va., and Boston," he said.

"The Service also recommends the acquisition of five miles of shore in every 50 miles along the Great Lakes, and five miles in every 50 miles along the banks of major streams and rivers. It is further recommended that the banks of all streams having recreational value be zoned for proper use."

Stumbling Block Gone

OAKLAND, Neb. (AP)—Councilmen decided to make law-abiding citizens out of Oakland residents.

They repealed a 1911 ordinance setting the speed limit at eight miles an hour.

5,000 Navicerts Used, Chiefly by U. S. Firms

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today that 5,000 navigation certificates—most of them for United States shippers—had been issued since introduction of the "navicert" system Dec. 1, to expedite shipments not contraband through the British-French blockade.

Argentina was issued the second largest number, Brazil the third, and Uruguay the fourth.

The Ministry said the navicert system was solving many war trade problems. Shipments are examined by British agents at their point of origin and navicerts issued if they contain no contraband for Germany.

Raids by Germans

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Britain prepared to combat a possible German aerial "Blitzkrieg" today following a sudden swoop of long-range German bombers upon British ships off the east coast yesterday resulting in damage to two Danish ships and sinking of two British vessels.

Even as Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain yesterday described the recent quiet in the war with Germany as "the calm before the storm," the 10,002-ton British passenger liner Dunbar Castle was broken in half by a mine off England's southeast coast.

The ships which the Admiralty said were hit by German aircraft were:

The Oakgrove, British, 1,985 tons, 20 of crew believed saved.

The Gowrie, British, 689 tons, crew saved.

The Ivan Kondrup, Danish, 3,369 tons, 10 missing, 11 saved.

The Feddy, Danish, 955 tons, fate of crew unknown.

[In Berlin, the German High Command today reported eight British vessels had been sunk by German planes in the North Sea yesterday. The German communiqué said raiding planes off Norwich attacked and sank two merchant ships and their two convoy vessels, and that German scouting planes sank four armed merchantmen which shot at them off the Scottish coast. No German planes were reported brought down during the attack.]

Vessels Without Convoy

The Nazy aerial attacks, which involved nearly a dozen ships yesterday along the east English coast, were aimed at unescorted vessels, the Admiralty said. One of the Danish ships sank three hours after a bomb smashed her stern.

Crowds on the cliffs of the Scottish coast peering through the mists saw the bomb strike the Danish vessel and they could hear the rattle of machine-gun fire as the Germans carried out the attack. Nearby vessels rescued the crew.

The fishing smacks also were reported to have been machine-gunned. The east coast of Scotland was the scene of these reported attacks and likewise of the attack on the lightship tender. One fatality and 32 injuries were reported from machine-gun fire.

The tender was taking a relief crew out to a lightship when the warplanes swooped down.

British fighting planes which went up through the mists to engage the attackers failed to contact them because of poor visibility, it was said.

Rescue work off the southeast coast saved all the Dunbar Castle's 48 passengers and all but three of her 150 crewmen. The captain of the vessel was reported killed.

Passengers from the wrecked liner, owned by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Line and bound for the Cape of Good Hope with 198 men, women and children, reached London early today.

They told how the explosion plunged the ship into darkness and said the lifeboats had trouble getting away because of the suction of water, rushing through the broken hull.

The ship cracked clean in half after the boats were away, they related.

Besides the Dunbar Castle, the 176-ton Dutch motor vessel Truida was reported to have hit a mine and sank off the Netherlands coast. Her crew of four was saved.

Today's reports raised the known sea war toll of all nations to 300 ships, having a tonnage of at least 1,065,178.

German military sources in Berlin challenged a British statement today that only two British ships, the steamer Box Hill and the trawler Eta, had been lost during the first week of the new year. The Germans said they had sunk at least six British ships with a total tonnage of 36,133.

Going Home Soon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP) — State and Labor Department officials worked with German authorities today in an effort to arrange an early return home for the 575 officers and sailors of the scuttled liner Columbus.

They decided on a plan which, essentially, would call for transportation of the 400-odd men who are of military age from Ellis Island to San Francisco, there to be carried across the Pacific on Japanese or other foreign vessels and thence to Germany via the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

To evade British attempts to capture the Germans at sea, the planners decided to scatter the men, a few to each vessel used. The North German Lloyd Line, which owned the Columbus, would pay for transportation.

As for the boys and older men, not of military age, detained at Ellis Island, it was arranged to send them to the Mediterranean or Europe aboard neutral vessels, whenever it might become feasible.

Flint Due Soon?

WASHINGTON (AP)—State Department officials believe that the City of Flint, captured by a German raider and taken to Murmansk, Russia, is now on its way to the United States.

A cable from Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Minister to Norway said that the American freighter was expected to sail from Haugesund, Norway, Jan. 6 or 7.

French Chamber Ousts 4 Reds

PARIS, Jan. 10 (AP)—France's Chamber of Deputies yesterday inaugurated its first ordinary wartime session by throwing out four Communists amidst an uproar over the presence of former members of the outlawed party.

Tumult which greeted the arrival of seven Communists, whose party was banned shortly after the war's start, developed when four of their number failed to rise with the rest of the Chamber during a tribute to the Army by Georges Levy-Alphandery, Dean of the Chamber.

M. Levy-Alphandery interrupted his opening address to propose expulsion of the four for their "scandalous attitude." By a show of hands the Chamber adopted the proposal.

The Government subsequently moved to strip the seven Deputies, all that remain of the 72 who once sat for the party, of all their powers.

A communiqué announced that a Government bill would be presented to Parliament Jan. 11 providing "disqualification of representatives who have not repudiated their solidarity with the former political party dissolved for connivances abroad."

The uproar lasted more than an hour. The former members of the outlawed party, some in uniform, had come to Paris on Army leave. Other erstwhile party leaders are in prison for trying to resurrect their organization.

Ushers finally expelled the combatants and the Chamber session was resumed with the members chanting the Marseillaise. M. Levy-Alphandery's speech was punctuated frequently by cheers for the French Army, Great Britain, and Finland.

M. Levy-Alphandery talked at length, warning of the possibility of a long conflict with Germany and the need to guard against "the boredom of immobility and lassitude of inaction."

The Senate session was opened with a speech along similar lines by Pierre Damecour, Dean of the Upper House.

Upon completion of M. Levy-Alphandery's speech the Chamber elected officers for the 1940 session, renaming Edouard Herriot, President.

Chamber debate on war policies starts Jan. 11.

Seeds in London

LONDON (AP) — Sir William Seeds, British Ambassador to Russia, arrived Jan. 10 on a long delayed furlough. It was explained when he left Moscow Jan. 2 his departure had nothing to do with the troubled state of British-Russian relations.

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Finns Praise League On 20th Anniversary

GENEVA, Jan. 10 (AP)—The League of Nations, 20 years old today, has won the thanks of the Finnish delegate Rudolf Holsti, for its "practical aid" to Finland which he said "no dead League could give."

"We know it still lives," said the representative in a statement.

The anniversary of the "family of nations" found fully half the staff of permanent experts engaged in facilitating financial and material aid for the invaded country from nations both in and out of the League.

All but 10 of the 62 nations which have been members still are on the rolls, but the League's staff has been reduced from its 1933 peak of 725 to 303.

Prestige Strengthened

Founded with high hopes of keeping peace in Europe, the League's budget and staff has been reduced by a series of wars in the last decade, culminating in the present conflicts.

Only last month, members revived the League's punitive powers by ousting Soviet Russia and rallying world-wide aid for beleaguered Finland.

The December session of the Council and Assembly is considered by supporters a mark of revival of the League's influence.

After praising the United States for "aid which comes to us from outside the League," Mr. Holsti declared:

"The next 20 years will be the years when the League comes of age. The last score were the years of bitter experience."

The former Stanford University professor added:

"The world only will know how much help we are receiving when our war is ended."

Practical Help

Meanwhile fresh reports of aid to Finland were heard in several of the world's capitals. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in a radiocast Jan. 9 said Britain's response to the League's call to help Finland "will be no mere formality."

Informed sources at League headquarters in Geneva said representatives of various states helping the Finns had agreed on a "chain system" of expediting aid. Wherever possible, supplies will be sent from Sweden and Norway —and the stocks of those two nations then will be replenished.

In Washington, President Roosevelt said he was talking over with the State Department the question of extending further aid to Finland. Credits of $10,000,000 for buying nonmilitary goods have been arranged for Finland through the Export-Import Bank.

Ethiopia 'Resists'

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Haile Selassie, deposed Emperor of Ethiopia, sent a telegram to the League of Nations yesterday expressing his sympathy for the Finns. It was not possible for Ethiopia to aid them, he said, because Ethiopians "continue their heroic resistance against the aggressor in several parts of the country."

The Negus fled from Ethiopia in 1936 as Italian armies moved in.

His telegram to the League state that "if Ethiopia had obtained arms and financial and technical assistance, a defense sufficient to stop the invader would have been possible."

Brazil's Pledge

GENEVA, Jan. 10 (AP) — The Brazilian Government last night pledged its "prestige" in support of private aid for Finland.

Replying to a League of Nations note identical to one sent to Washington, the Brazilian Government said it would "lend all its prestige to any private initiative for assisting Finland."

This was the second reply from a nonmember state. Sixteen replies have been received from League members.

Philippine Union Threatens Strike

MANILA (AP)—At a secret meeting, Socialist Union leaders decided to call a general strike Jan. 11, it was reported, unless the Pampanga Sugar Development Company meets the terms of a truce in the strike of 5,000 sugar workers.

Pedro Abad Santos, Philippine Socialist leader, charged the company had violated a truce that had returned some workers to the cane fields.

A thousand tons of harvest cane were reported burned, company telephone lines cut, and two company railroad cars and a bridge damaged. Fire of suspicious origin burned cane fields of a large hacienda in Bataan Province.

Ammunition Stolen By I. R. A. Regained

DUBLIN (AP)—Police made raids on both sides of the Eire-Ulster border Jan. 9 and seized 120,000 rounds of ammunition reported stolen by the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

New raids in Meath and Kildare counties, south of the border, brought the total of the recovered ammunition within 100,000 rounds of the 1,000,000 stolen Dec. 23 from the arsenal in Phoenix Park in Dublin.

Ulster police raided a number of houses in Londonderry but made no arrests.

U. S. Navy Had Magnetic Mine Patented in 1925

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress learned Jan. 10 that a naval officer was granted a patent in 1925 for a magnetic mine similar to the type reported to be in use by Germany. Rear Admiral W. R. Furlong, Chief of Naval Ordnance, said that Commander Glennon, in charge of the Navy's mine laboratory, obtained the patent but that the Navy never used his mine.

In response to questions, Admiral Furlong told a House Appropriations Subcommittee there was as yet no protection against them nor any means of cleaning them up. He indicated, however, that means can be found "and I presume the British will use them."

Britain Calls Its Pigeons to Colors

© Fox

Men With Wings Now Assisted by Feathered Companions in War Duties

Left: Outdoor training loft. Upper right: Loading crate of pigeons into plane. Lower right: Observer releasing pigeons.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Pigeons are being called up here to serve their country during the war.

Although the Royal Air Force is fitted with the latest improvements in plane communication with land bases, war has brought back the pigeon post and the R. A. F., recognizing its wartime usefulness, has adopted it.

Today the "men with wings" are training their feathered companions to fly home from whatever point they are released. Outdoor pigeon lofts are used for training purposes.

When pigeons are needed for use a number of them are packed into a basket and transported to the plane.

While on the flight the radio operator attaches his messages to the pigeons' legs and they are released by the observer from his position in the plane to take the messages back to the air base.

Uruguay Quiet After Tension; Urges Solidarity for Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—This country is advocating more effective solidarity among American nations in protection of New World neutrality. Indeed, there is evidence of something more than advocacy, President Baldomir of Uruguay, working through Foreign Minister Alberto Guani, is determined to rally the continent to some formula that will preclude a repetition of the unfortunate diplomatic experience of Uruguay in the case of the German pocket-battleship raider, the Admiral Graf Spee.

President Baldomir is grateful for the unanimous support Uruguay received from Pan-American Nations. He recognizes this was decisive in determining the solution of the Graf Spee problem according to international law. But he asserts this support must not be left to chance. The meeting in Rio de Janeiro of the Inter-American Neutrality Committee provided for at Panama is expected to supply a concrete guarantee that a small American nation will not again find itself in the pincers of rival foreign diplomacy.

Uruguay Encouraged

The Uruguayan Government has been encouraged by the receipt of many congratulatory messages from foreign friends. Señor Baldomir considers that the unanimity of the foreign non-belligerent attitude toward Uruguay proves that his country acted strictly in accordance with the Hague Convention and its declaration of neutrality Sept. 5 last. He repudiates any sugestion of foreign influence.

An atmosphere of relief pervades Montevideo following three weeks of tension. Diplomatic exchanges continue, but are only desultory. With the determination of the status of the merchantman Tacoma and of the few Graf Spee sailors in Uruguay, the way will be cleared for the customary vacation lull at this summer season. There will be little rest for the President or Foreign Minister, however. The Chamber has given its unanimous vote in indorsement of Señor Guani's reply to the German protests, including that of the anti-Nazi mural propaganda incident which was overshadowed by the naval battle and its aftermath. The Chancellery is now busy preparing the Red Book on the Graf Spee.

Reservation on Protest

Uruguay, it will be recalled, has made a reservation to the Pan-American protest to the European belligerents, Great Britain, France, and Germany, against non-respect of the 300-mile security belt. The Foreign Ministry gave no clue as to the nature of the reservation, but The Christian Science Monitor has been given an authoritative interpretation of the Uruguayan position.

This country accepts the united declaration to the European powers only in principle. The reservation refers to the possibility of future sanctions such as the denial of port facilities to the ships of those violating the neutral sphere. Uruguay would not object to a sanction of this character if it could be applied effectively and justly. It does not think it can be applied equitably. There is a difference, it says, between those who defend and those who attack commerce. Therefore, it is preferred that the impending Rio de Janeiro conference draft special regulations to avoid the self-defeating effects of the proposed sanctions.

Praise From Neighbors

Uruguay, in effect, is expressing the popular verdict in all South American countries. A mental reservation along these lines is also apparent in some of the official replies to the American initiative. There is praise for Uruguay in saying aloud what all are thinking just as there was sympathy for that country when it felt the lash of Nazi anger because this could not be turned on the British.

A generally current question is whether the joint protest and warning is not likely to bring the European war nearer to, rather than keep it farther from, the American sphere. Many believe that Pan-Americanism has embarked on a trend which involves positive dangers to neutrality. Some secret parliamentary sessions and newspaper editorials have revealed a majority viewpoint that the Americas should adhere to international law, especially as it was by this means that Uruguay, backed by all, emerged victoriously from its recent diplomatic dilemma.

Talk of Reprisals

Here, on this eastern side of the Andes, it has been pointed out that the proposed punishment of belligerents violating the 300-mile limit might lead to economic reprisals which, if emanating from the Allied democracies, could virtually wreck the economies of all 10 States south of Panama. On the other, western side of the Andes, one source stated: "It is very singular that while there is one country in this hemisphere whose arms factories work day and night to feed European belligerancy, it should also take an interest in establishing a neutrality zone."

Nye Says Aid to Finns Involves Peril of War

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota declared Jan. 10 that passage of pending resolutions to lend $60,000,000 to Finland for its conflict with Russia would be "a step toward war."

"Any step to aid any belligerent is a warlike act," he said. "It is a step toward war. . . . I hate some of those European situations, but my hate is not strong enough to make me want to jeopardize our institutions, as they would be jeopardized if we became involved in a war."

General Declares Army Can't Do Without Mules

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Army cannot get along without mules, even in this modern age.

It's not sentiment, explains Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, since "there are regions where it would be necessary to employ animals to a very large degree."

General Marshall's testimony was included in a report to Congress Jan. 10 by a House Committe designated to pass on supplemental appropriations for the Army and Navy. He said that while the Army had about 24,000 animals 10 years ago, the number today is about 20,000.

Roosevelt Heartens Poles for New Year

PARIS (AP)—The Polish Telegraph Agency announced Jan. 9 President Roosevelt had expressed hope "the New Year will bring more happy days for the Polish nation" in an exchange of greetings with President Raczkiewicz of the Polish Government in exile.

President Raczkiewicz in a New Year's message to President Roosevelt sent wishes that "the American Nation see a realization of the high principles of international morals and justice."

Airline Sues Newark In $100,000 Counter Suit

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—American Airlines, Inc., sued for $190,000 by the City of Newark, filed in Federal Court Jan. 9 a counter-claim for $100,000 damages, charging the City failed to perform the terms of its lease.

The airline claimed the City refused to accept $744.62 monthly rental since Aug. 1, 1938, and asked the Court to compel the City to renew the lease for 10 years and arbitrate the City's claim.

Red Retreat Gives Finns a Respite

By the Associated Press

Six weeks of determined counterattacks against the Soviet Russian invasion appear to have won a breathing spell for Finland. For the first time an official Russian communiqué today admitted that the Red Army had withdrawn "several kilometers" east of Suomussalmi as a result of severe fighting in that secton on the Finnish eastern front, which is Finland's narrow "waistline."

Red forces, however, have been concentrating fresh man power on the Isthmus front the past two weeks. Advance posts have protected themselves against possible Finnish counterthrusts by digging in throwing up barbed wire barricades.

Some reports reaching Copenhagen say that the Russians have about 200,000 soldiers in Karelia.

The breathing spell permits a further solidification of Finnish defenses and a filling in of the Russian front line, particularly on the middle eastern front where within 10 days the Finnish High Command reported defeating two Russian divisions.

Meanwhile, the newspaper Godak, organ of the Soviet railways, apparently referring to Britain, the United States, and France, declares that "the governments of the three imperialist countries have devoted themselves to the erection of fortifications against the U. S. S. R." in Finland in recent years.

"Death dealers such as Armstrong (British), du Pont (American), and others have organized munitions factories much in excess of Finland's needs," the paper said.

"In recent years they have erected more than 40 airdromes which are expected to serve as military bases, but not for Finnish planes."

The newspaper Red Star, organ of the Army, carried the first report published here of the sale to Finland of 44 American-made planes which had been intended for the United States Navy.

Denied by du Pont

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 10 (AP) —E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., apprised of a Moscow assertion that it had established munitions plants in Finland, declared yesterday, "There is nothing to it." An official added:

"The du Pont Company has no munitions plants in Finland or anywhere else in Europe."

Quebec Planning Road to Border

QUEBEC (CP)—The Quebec Roads Department still has under study the project of a modern highway from the outskirts of Montreal to the border of New York State, Arthur Bergeron, Deputy Minister of Roads, said. Montreal is about 50 miles from the border.

"The matter is being studied thoroughly by our engineers and we expect that a full report will be made in the very near future to the Roads Minister, T. D. Bouchard," he said. "Naturally, we cannot yet say exactly what points the highway will connect or exactly what type of highway it will be."

The project has been under active study for more than a year.

Russia Pictures Vast Wealth On Way in Northern Siberia

By the Associated Press

Increasing demands upon Russia's resources—both from the Soviet's own front and from Germany—have caused economic strategists to speculate on the exact extent of Russian exploitation in the reportedly rich regions of Northern Siberia.

Although Russia's claims to vast mineral wealth have been the subject of intense Russian propaganda, Siberia now appears to hold promise for many Russians who believe in the ultimate triumph of Soviet Socialism.

Along a vast ice-locked frontier two thirds the size of the United States, Russia claims that 283 scientific experiment stations have been set up to drag new treasures from a hitherto useless region.

Gold has been found in the far northeast in a lode said to be more precious than the richest "strikes" of Alaska's heyday, although its exact value is not known.

Iron and coal have been dug out from under the snow in sizeable amounts. Oil wells have been discovered on the rim of the polar basin, as well as salt, copper, lead, zinc, tin, graphite, mica and asbestos. Silver and platinum have been uncovered, along with peat, asphalt and flourite. But the extent of these deposits is also a matter for speculation. Among Russia's claims for this northern land are wheat as tall as a man, strawberries, planted in June, ripe and an inch in diameter in September, cabbages as big as elephants' heads, vegetables crossed to grow quickly, because the Arctic summer is short, apple trees trained to grow flat on the ground to escape. Arctic blasts, and flowers grown the year round in hothouses heated and lighted by electricity generated by windmills turned by the freezing gales.

Russian propaganda also lays claim to 11,000 miles of airlines—and planes met by natives on reindeer sleds—in this region, not to mention the introduction of automobiles on skis; sleds driven by propellors and built to cross ice, snow and water equally well; engines which generate power from the difference in heat between Polar air and water and collapsible wooden houses that can be built in 6 to 8 hours. The roofs are black, to absorb the heat of the sun.

Igarka, on the Yenisei River, which had 43 residents in 1928 and is said to have more than 20,000 now, boasts sawmills that cut up 1,000,000 trees in a year yet used but 2 per cent of the surrounding timber. Russia also makes big claims for Krasnoyarsk, 104 hours east of Moscow on the Trans-Siberian Express, and center of river steamers on the Yenisei and the North Sea route's air fleet.

Towns, mines and mills have undoubtedly grown up fast in this fabulous Arctic development although no definite chart of them exists outside Russia if, indeed, it exists there. Data has been meager since the North Pole campers were rescued in 1937, and what little there has been has been obscured by the news of the Nazi-Soviet pact and the invasion of Finland.

There is enough information, however, to show that the exploitation of subpolar resources is being steadily continued

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Today's Woman

First Woman to Help Drive Presidential Band Wagon

Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms Declares Thomas E. Dewey Youth's Ideal Candidate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

For the first time in American political history a woman, Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, is to share equally with a man the responsibility for conducting a presidential nomination campaign.

The candidate whose nomination she will work for is Thomas E. Dewey; and she is to share the responsibility equally with J. Russell Sprague. Thus a step forward is taken by women! For Mrs. Simms is the first American woman ever to occupy so important a place in a national campaign.

In every respect she is deserving of the honor. First, she is the daughter of Mark Hanna, which means that a grasp of public affairs is ingrained in her. Secondly, she has had wide political experience not only at the side of her first husband, Joseph Medill McCormick, Republican Senator from Illinois, but later as Representative from Illinois and as a tireless worker in national campaigns. Thirdly, she possesses the quality of quiet leadership—an ability to direct others with such tact that the least important worker in a campaign feels a keen sense of responsibility. Because of this rare gift it is expected that Mrs. Simms will be invaluable in rounding up delegates for Mr. Dewey at the next Republican convention.

Impressed by Campaign

When asked by a Monitor representative to discuss the big task before her, Mrs. Simms smiled quietly. She declined to discuss her new honors, or indeed to say anything about herself. But she had much to say about Mr. Dewey, whom she met last summer after she had followed his gubernatorial campaign with interest and satisfaction.

"I was impressed by Mr. Dewey's campaign," Mrs. Simms said, "because it reached the whole country through the vitality he lent to it. Many people felt that a man who had proved himself to be as valuable as Mr. Dewey, should not be sacrificed in such an uneven contest against Governor Lehman in President Roosevelt's own State. That campaign proved Mr. Dewey to be a national figure. Moreover, he won the gubernatorial election in effect! The State of New York voted for Mr. Dewey against a city which polled the 60,000 votes that made for his defeat. Mr. Dewey came to the boundaries of New York city with a majority of 625,000 votes. He leaped on the Tammany Tiger in New York with all the daring that only a young, fearless man can display. He has taken eight of its nine lives! The ninth, its vote-getting life in New York city, is still left for organized Republicans to destroy. No one man can do it."

Her Theme Song

Mrs. Simms listened to the broadcasts of the Dewey campaign with her husband, Albert Gallatin Simms, one-time member of the House of Representatives, at their ranch near Albuquerque, New Mexico. And both these veterans in American politics were convinced that Mr. Dewey showed the soundness, courage, and tested ability needed to lead the Nation to a healthier status than it had enjoyed in eight years.

"Mr. Dewey stressed what has been my theme song for the past 48 years," she explained, "when he declared that it is as imperative for every good American citizen to work in the party of his choice as to vote in the primary elections. How can the best leadership in the Nation come to the fore if the people fail to select and elect the men, within their party, to whom they wish to entrust the Nation's affairs? The time for Americans to study presidential candidates is before the nominating conventions! The place for them to make their choice effective is within the local division of their party!"

The organization of the Dewey campaign with men and women on an equal footing is another point of agreement between Mr. Dewey and Mrs. Simms. For this quiet, impersonal, political veteran, has never segregated women in her thinking. "Women's divisions" in political parties appear to her to be only a hindrance in enlisting feminine support.

Need Training

"Let's not talk about women's reactions to Mr. Dewey's nomination for President," Mrs. Simms urged, "nor about women's activities in the campaign. Today both women and men need training in practical politics and education on political matters; and these aids are provided for women in the National Federation of Republican Women's Clubs, comprising 1,600 units with 150,000 members."

Mrs. Simms believes that Main Street, all across the country, wants to meet "Tom" Dewey—the man who broke the rackets in New York City and who urges a progressive Republican platform. Undoubtedly Main Street does! And certainly Mr. Dewey has in Mrs. Simms an admirable guide for his inroads into the farm belt.

Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms left a private school in her 'teens to absorb a rich knowledge of men and affairs in a chair in her father's study. There she listened to conversations between her father and his visitors. Later, she accompanied him on his speaking trips to the coal mines in Pennsylvania and the ore docks in Minnesota. She likes the "small places." She knows what their inhabitants, South and West, are thinking. She made her first political speech in a small town in South Dakota, at the age of 16, on a tour with her father to get the Republican nomination for William McKinley. Mark Hanna, the "man who made Presidents," had not meant to speak in that particular town until Ruth, who left the train to buy some oranges, reported that large banners flanked the streets, saying: "Mothers, keep your children at home today. Mark Hanna is in town."

Aroused to action, Mr. Hanna bade his daughter buy a farmhand dinner bell, ring it up and down Main Street, and proclaim: "If there will be a crowd, Mark Hanna will speak this afternoon." The crowd came, but Mark Hanna's voice gave out, fatigued by fierce campaigning. Ruth took up the speech where he left off and won a landslide for McKinley in the heart of the opposition territory.

Party of Youth

Mrs. Simms holds that the Republican Party today is becoming the party of youth; and that Thomas Dewey, at 38, is its logical choice for President. She believes that realistic young America, sobered in the hardships of depression years, is flocking to the Republican Party as the most promising source of sane government. Among national leaders in their 30's and early 40's, Mrs. Simms cited the Republican Governors of Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

These young leaders who, she says, are "taking social and economic change in their stride," can do a thoroughly good job conducting the affairs of the country if they will follow the Constitution which, she stressed, was written with the aid of young people in their 30's, as for instance Alexander Hamilton, Charles Pinckney, Governor Morris and James Madison. Mark Hanna's daughter believes that the Nation looks to fearless young men for rehabilitation. "Tom Dewey," she declared, "has packed into his 38 years as much experience and leadership as most men of 50!"

In the 1940 political arena the feminine characteristics of Mrs. Simms are already standing out, as they always have in her unique career in what has been a man's world. She is tall, with distinctive bearing, has a sensitive mien and low, rich voice, indulges in no flowery verbiage; but her large, dark eyes and pale, rather grave, face become animated when she speaks of her work, of her daughters or of her year-old grandson.

Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, co-manager, with J. Russell Sprague, of Thomas E. Dewey's campaign for nomination, is the first of her sex to share equally with a man the responsibility of nominating a presidential candidate. A political veteran herself, known for her tactful leadership, she is expected to be invaluable in rounding up delegates at the forthcoming Republican national convention.

Wide World

Made of Dish Towel Cloth!

A hat and bag to match, both made of dish-towel cloth, and trimmed with gay-colored felt. The cloth is stiffened until it looks like straw and is very pert and saucy. No matter what color you select, the hat has definite distinction. An excellent choice for days under a southern sun.

Economical Favorites

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cinnamon and Nut Cake

Cream
1 cup sugar and
½ cup shortening. Add
1 egg well beaten, and mix thoroughly. Put
¼ teaspoon soda into
½ cup sour milk, add
½ cup sweet milk, and add to above mixture. Sift together
1½ cups flour
2 level teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon. Add to liquid mixture, and when thoroughly mixed add
¾ cup broken nut meats. Bake in cup cake tins or cake pan at 350°F. for about 20 minutes.

Sponge Cake

Beat thoroughly
4 egg yolks. Add
⅓ cup cold water, and beat until very fluffy. Add gradually
1 cup sugar beating all the while.
Sift together four times,
1 cup cake flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon salt, and add. Fold in
4 stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in slow oven (325° F.) approximately one hour.

Tuna Fish Soufflé

Make a white sauce of
1 pint milk
3 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour, and
2 egg yolks slightly beaten. Add the well-drained contents of
1 can tuna fish. Season with
Salt and
Pepper. Put into a casserole. Fold in
2 egg whites beaten stiff. Cook in moderate oven (350°F.) about one-half hour.
Mushrooms, fresh or canned, are delicious added to this, but not necessary.

I hope others may enjoy these recipes as much as we always have. (Mrs.) H. C. W., Mass.

Linens woven of pure flax require care in folding, so that they will not wear thin in one set of creases; and care in storage so that they will be protected against dust and, so far as possible, against hot, dry atmospheres. Plastic boxes and cellophane envelopes are protective and transparent.

Time Savers in the Kitchen

Isn't it provoking to mix thickening for gravy at the last minute and have it bumpy as a worn-out pavement? Try putting the flour and water in a small jar, give it a few shakes and it comes out smooth as cream.

If you haven't an automatic dishwasher, use a rack; and if you haven't a rack use a clean tea towel folded flat on the drain board. Good hot suds, HOT rinse water and care in stacking makes either of the last two methods satisfactory. The folded tea towel seems to draw the water from the dishes and some people prefer it to a rack.

French Fashion Industry To Survive the War

Needs Collaboration of American Buyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An old ballad tells us that men must fight and women must weep; but women's role is no longer that of weeping, even in the trying day of war. Now while men fight, women quietly organize to defend the economic stability of their countries. This is logical because ours is not a military but an economic civilization; and so today when men are torn from their civil occupations, women must resolutely form the front line of defense against the destruction of normal, industrial activities.

* * *

Particularly is this vital at present in France where Fashion has been, probably, the largest industry—the one supporting the greatest number of people and liberating most fully the creative talents of the French temperament. The maintenance now of this industry at a peace-time level is of extreme importance to France.

The writer, therefore, was greatly interested in discussing all this with Mme. Jacqueline de Vieilleville, négociant commissionnaire in the haute couture, who came to the United States in December. The purpose of Madame de Vieilleville's visit was to explain to her American clients—leading fashion importers—the methods she has been working out in collaboration with French government officials for the simplification of commercial wartime regulations, avoidance of delays in business transactions, and ease in securing visas.

Mme. de Vieilleville told me that not only would the usual mid-season openings be held this year but the collections would be finer than they have been for five years.

"Every fashion house in Paris is trying to keep busy," she said. "It means work for thousands of needlewomen, tailors, furriers, and creators of trimmings and accessories who know no other means of earning livelihoods. And let me say in appreciation, . . . American buyers are doing a great deal to support our efforts by placing with our houses orders even larger than is customary. For this we are extremely grateful! Our merchandise can be quickly and safely transported on the clippers; and the expense of war insurance is offset by the exchange rates so favorable now to America."

* * *

Ellerbe Wood, Bruyere, and Dora L. Miller have all flown the Atlantic recently with interesting collections which evidenced strikingly the French genius for creating opportunities out of necessity. All their new models, produced under the stress of particular circumstances, were not only adequate to special war needs but intrinsically beautiful and chic.

Flax-Woven Linens More Costly Due to War

But Americans Can Still Afford Them If They Will Learn to Preserve Them

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Today the term "linens" has come to signify generally a wide range of materials not woven from flax. But in this article we shall use the word to mean flax-woven linens only. We are going to consider here the prices of flax-woven linens in the current white sales, and discuss ways to preserve these rather costly pieces in the unfavorable atmosphere of our modern houses. The topic is a timely one. For the war has made linens harder to procure and thus more expensive to buy. It becomes increasingly important, therefore, that we give them proper care.

In normal times the United States annually imports stocks of domestic linens amounting to $100,000,000. But a war necessarily diverts the attention of involved nations from civilian to military fabrics. When this war broke out, domestic stocks were low; but to stabilize the situation in respect to the Irish output, the British Ministry of Supply and the British Board of Trade took over that industry and now controls its prices. Inevitably these prices have risen, owing to war risk insurance and higher costs for freight and handling. So if it were not for the favorable foreign exchange, Americans would be confronted, this month, with prohibitive linen prices, prices 25 to 30 per cent higher than they were last summer. Fortunately this price advance is tempered at present by the favorable foreign exchange. And so those who seek new linen luxuries for themselves, or wish to supply the succeeding generation with heirlooms, will find prices today only a little higher than they were in 1937.

Two Questions

However, flax-woven fabrics are always comparatively costly, even when not forced up to tip-top levels. Were they as perishable as some other textiles, their purchase could be regarded only as the splurge of plutocrats, not—as is the case—the wise investment of conservative homemakers. Very well justified, therefore, is the question, becoming more and more vocal: "Are linens as good as they used to be? If so, why do they wear out after a few years instead of qualifying as bequests for the next generation?" The answer is interesting because it is not merely a statement of facts but contains also the suggestion of remedies.

Flax-woven linens are temperamentally akin to life in the pre-industrial era. They dislike such agents of modern civilization as central heating. How then can we protect our flaxen pieces against the dry atmosphere which seems to have become essential to our sense of well-being?

We can first avoid placing them in closets that have steam pipes running through them or that are built against a chimney flue. In a country home there is often an unused room kept only partially heated, in whose bureau and chiffonier drawers they can be folded away. In a town apartment there may be chest space or drawers which can be better aerated than a closet. If closet it must be, the air can be kept from excessive dryness by the evaporation from a dish of water, the door being allowed to remain open when the apartment is vacant.

Civilization penalizes linens in yet another way. The simplified laundry methods, which change the once traditional blue Monday into a few hours spanned by rainbows, are very uncongenial to linens. Flax needs to be washed in soft water, with soap free from alkali, and dried out of doors but without freezing. In addition to these rules, linen manufacturers have compiled the following instructions.

"Rinse at least twice in clear water, and a third time in water to which blueing and a little powdered borax have been added. Do not use starch. In running through the wringer have the linen smooth; and hold it taut so the edges will not turn over. Iron while slightly moist, with a light hand."

Need More Care

Ours is an era of casual housekeeping and of much work delegated to agencies outside of the home. The chemical content of soaps is not a matter of general information or interest; processes are very little observed and results are usually judged at their face value. Even when linens are not committed to commercial laundries, they may be handled with little regard to their particular properties; and they are likely to be dried in a basement.

When newly bought linens are to be put away for some time before use, they should immediately be washed in cold water. Certain ingredients are used in the final finishing processes that are mildly destructive if allowed to remain in the fiber for an indefinite period. These can be completely eliminated by a simple rinsing.

The Thoughtful Hand

Pure linens, instead of being folded, should be rolled; and for the purpose mailing tubes, discarded window-shade rollers and cut-down broom handles are satisfactory. If it is not possible to arrange storage space for so many cylinders, great care must be taken not to fold linen articles continually in the same creases. To do so causes the fibers to crack and thin areas to develop.

White linens should always be wrapped in dark blue paper to prevent their turning yellow. And, of course, all linens require protection from dust! At this point the modern age of inventions, hitherto so antagonistic to flax fabrics, bestows on them its first favor. It has designed containers of cellophane and also of a plastic material which are impervious to dust and yet transparent and ornamental.

Flax-woven fabrics are intrinsically as good today as they were several generations ago. And if they receive again the care they formerly received they will look as snowy and lustrous as they did in former days and will again assume the role of heirlooms.

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War Spots Civil Evils British Hope to End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — A large-scale experiment in social service has been launched here by an organization calling itself The Women's Group on Problems Arising from Evacuation.

The experiment is in the hands of Miss Margaret Bondfield—Minister of Labor in the last Labor Government—and with her is a body of women who, between them, represent practically the entire field of social services—women teachers, settlement workers, church workers, health workers, professional women, businesswomen, countrywomen, town women.

The object of the new group is to seize upon a situation which is generally regarded as almost too chaotic to handle, and to turn it to issues so constructive that, should the war be long, a society will emerge better than that which entered hostilities in September, 1939.

Misery or Opportunity

To a Nation, war may do one of two things, Miss Bondfield said. It may plunge it into long-drawn-out dislocation and misery, or it may serve it as an opportunity to dislodge those social evils which, for the first time, are seen clearly by people hitherto ignorant of them.

Evacuation, that vast scattering of population which has gone on during the first stage of the war, has, Miss Bondfield explained, shown much of Great Britain to itself. The spectacle has not been pleasing. Nevertheless, it has not been unwholesome. Decent-living people have become aware of slum-dwellers in their midst, and awareness introduces the possibility of active reform.

The main objects which Miss Bondfield and her fellow-workers have in view lie in three directions. First, they wish to secure the maximum advantage for the Nation of the redistribution of the civil population and to contribute to the solution of problems resulting from this distribution. Second, they wish to promote a good understanding between town and country people. Third, they plan to conserve and extend the peacetime activities of voluntary organizations working in that field.

"War," Miss Bondfield said, "tends to transfer popular interest from social questions to questions of offense and defense. But to allow this transfer of interests to go too far is to admit a habit of thinking which is ultimately destructive. The main requirement of those who seek to serve the life of the country at this time," she said, "is to conserve by every means that quality of thinking which can finally secure not only the abolition of war, but the building up of a civilization immeasurably finer than the one which is now being dislodged."

Distinctions Retained

Miss Bondfield explained that between the widely differing bodies which have joined with the new group, it is aimed to maintain clear distinctions. There will be no merging of identities. Each supporting organization will retain its individuality, taking over those problems best suited to its capacities and experience. Overlapping will thus be eliminated, yet each organization will feel the strength of unity with the whole group.

The women plan to co-operate with Government departments and with local authorities. Their organization will act as a clearing-house for information and as a security for adequate publicity for their findings. It will seek the full collaboration throughout the country of national and local organizations.

Instead of experiencing a wholesale scattering of peacetime services, Miss Bondfield says, these services should now expand in readiness for the founding of a new civilian life when war is over.

At White House

© Harris & Ewing

Pedro Martinez Fraga

Cuban Ambassador leaving the White House after thanking President Roosevelt for his help on the United States-Cuban trade agreement.

Roosevelt Bides Time To Offer Peace Details

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—President Roosevelt is only waiting the opportune moment to offer detailed and far-reaching proposals for European peace, as he himself intimated in guarded terms at his most recent press conference.

To the subordination of other concerns, the President is today devoting almost the entire time and weight of his office to preparing American and world opinion for a kind of peace which will bring reconstruction out of conflict, and he is drafting even now specific and basic objectives for the building of such a peace.

In all his discussions with his consultants and in his remarks at his press conferences, the President has indicated that he is biding a propitious time to act.

The possibility that this moment might be somewhat sooner than expected was mentioned today.

The time for such a move, it was pointed out, will either come in order to avert a predicted offensive of tremendous scope this spring or it must wait the final verdict of arms at some date none can foresee.

It is certain that the President will not press the Allies for a negotiated peace which would reward aggression, but the possibility that the current bold threats of attack by air and sea from Berlin may screen an unexpected bid for peace is not entirely discounted in Washington.

In any event, Mr. Roosevelt intends to be ready and while his proposals are not yet organized on paper, they are concretely before the President's advisers and the President himself.

And to avoid misleading and premature discussion he is neither enumerating his objectives nor announcing them. He hopes that they will offer a basis of a just and moral peace and he will offer them as a basis—not as a blueprint.

The first hint that Mr. Roosevelt had advanced as far as he has in his peace plans was given to the delegation of Baptist, Lutheran, and Seventh Day Adventist leaders who met with him at the White House yesterday to discuss their objections to the appointment of an American envoy to the Vatican. At his press conference later the President announced that he had explained his plans rather minutely to the churchmen but requested them to keep his confidences.

It is the President's conviction that peace can only be secured and mankind freed from the travail and burden of waging recurring wars when spiritual thinking forms the underlying guide to the next peace. To this end Mr. Roosevelt wishes to unify the religious forces of the world so that when the time comes that peace can be rebuilt, the moral influence of religion may be brought to bear upon the task.

It is increasingly clear to those who are close to the White House that President Roosevelt sees his role and America's role as "an active and potent factor in the re-establishment of peace."

Sugar Man

© Harris & Ewing

Bolivar Pagan

Puerto Rico's Resident Commissioner visited the White House recently to urge an increase in Puerto Rico sugar quota.

Strike Costs Bridges Some Loss in Prestige

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10—Harry R. Bridges, Australian-born waterfront leader, and member of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, received "the worst setback of his career," in opinion of labor observers here, when a 53-day-old strike ended and nearly 7,000 workers returned to their jobs without anything to show for their effort and loss of time and pay.

Negotiations must now solve the problems of registration of monthly workers and preferential hiring which caused the strike originally.

Loss of 53 days of work and wages, estimated at $1,483,000 for laborers and no actual gain for the clerks, are being charged up to Mr. Bridges. The Employers' Council of San Francisco releases figures showing that during the past five years this port has been closed for a total period of one year, approximating a loss of $9,000,000 in dock work wages.

More than 4,000 longshoremen went out in sympathy strike for the 600 dock checkers or ship clerks in this last strike. Warehousemen numbering about 2,000, and at least 1,000 teamsters, were jobless as a result. The Port of San Francisco lost an estimated $100,000,000 in business, most of which was diverted to Los Angeles.

Mr. Bridges won a personal victory in the recommendation by the trial examiner, Dean James Landis of Harvard Law School, that the Communist charges against him be dropped. His first loss in prestige in labor circles came when he was demoted from the post of West Coast C. I. O. Director (covering 11 States and 2 Territories) to that of California C. I. O. Director.

In the inner circle of the C. I. O. convention it was thought that Mr. Bridges was not bringing all the "positive publicity" expected from this important post.

In appraising their bargaining advantages since the strike ended, some waterfront leaders other than Mr. Bridges privately say they are in a much more difficult position than had the port remained open and negotiations continued Nov. 10.

Awards in Order

Should negotiations fail, these men say, final arbitration awards will be handed down by Dean Wayne Morse of the University of Oregon Law School, neutral arbiter appointed by the Federal Department of Labor. It is now said that Mr. Bridges cannot afford to refuse to accept Dean Morse's award even if that award should be found against the newly organized ship clerks' union.

Mr. Bridges has refused to accept other awards and mediation agreements. Upon Mr. Bridges' refusal to accept an award, relative to longshoremen and warehousemen, Dean Morse resigned. Only through public pressure was he persuaded to resume as arbitrator. Public pressure then forced Mr. Bridges to reconsider and accept the award.

Should Mr. Bridges refuse another Morse award, it is considered, even in organized labor circles, he would be jeopardizing his position. To avert another Morse award it is felt the negotiations between the ship clerks and the Waterfront Employers Association will continue past the 10-day limit which can be extended by mutual consent.

Meanwhile, another Governor's fact-finding committee will inquire as to whether the clerks are actual "representatives" and "agents" of the employers or merely "employees" in the strict sense as claimed by Mr. Bridges.

U. S. Farm Imports

Rubber, sugar and coffee were respectively the principal agricultural imports of the United States in 1938.

Australia Nips Profiteering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A quick end to war profiteering, at least as applied to boots, is indicated by the action of Sir Frederick Stewart, Acting Minister of Supply in the Australian Government.

He has announced his intention of using the special powers conferred upon the Government under the national security regulations to compel manufacturers to accept orders, giving them preference over other work, and at a price to be determined by arbitration.

This announcement followed a dispute with certain shoe manufacturers over Army boots which, from the way in which the prices on war orders had been moved up by the manufacturers and down again by Minister of Supply caused local wits to quote Kipling's song:

Boots—boots—boots—boots
Movin' up and down again!

Victorian and New South Wales manufacturers, according to Sir Frederick, had by collusion increased their tender prices from 11s. 8d. a pair on Oct. 3 to 15s. 11½d. a pair on Oct. 18, a jump of 40 per cent.

The Acting Minister thereupon let a contract for 100,000 pairs at a saving of 3s. a pair to a South Australian firm which evidently had not been considered important enough to be brought into the manufacturers' price-fixing conference.

Thereupon a deputation of shoe manufacturers interviewed Sir Frederick, the latter declaring with some warmth:

"We are going to get good boots for the troops, and the taxpayer is not going to be mulcted." He charged that instead of giving loyal support to the Federal Government in the war crisis, the manufacturers were attempting to exploit it for the sake of profits."

Subsequently in the House of Representatives he named ten firms as making deliberate attempts at war profiteering. He then announced his attention of compelling acceptance of orders at more reasonable prices and declared that certain manufacturers would be directed to deliver to the Government specified weekly quotas of goods until the whole order of 100,000 pairs of boots had been fulfilled.

Shoe Folk Turn Union Rejection Into Celebration

JOHNSON CITY, N. Y., Jan. 10 (AP)—All plants of the big Endicott-Johnson Shoe Corporation closed today as a majority of 15,000 workers, who yesterday rejected unionization, 5 to 1, left their benches and swept through the streets in celebration.

The vote was 1,612 for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; 1,079 in favor of a Congress of Industrial Organizations union, and 12,693 for no affiliation.

As the celebration gained momentum, with parades, back-firing automobiles and much shouting, merchants of this city, once re-christened Johnson City in honor of George F. Johnson, head of the firm, closed their establishments and joined in the fun.

Frank McGrath, New York City C. I. O. organizer, viewed the result with gloom.

Charles F. Johnson Jr., said he went from "factory to factory trying to sell the idea of keeping at work today, but apparently I'm no good as a salesman."

The company operates about a score of plants in Johnson City, and near by places. The election was the second largest ever conducted by the NLRB.

George F. Johnson, who began work as an $18-a-week shoe worker in Binghamton, pioneered in employee profit-sharing. He provided community stores, free libraries, parks, and other facilities for employee use. Last year he was given the Forbes award as "the man who has done most to humanize business."

Budget Drive Gets New Start

(Continued from Page 1)

Federation ,and said the Federation had taken no stand on the trade pacts.

Support Comes From House

In the House, Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, echoed the support given to the Harrison program by Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Minority Leader of the Senate. Senator McNary stated unequivocally that he would oppose emergency increases in national defense spending, and apparently spoke for the Republican group.

"We are going to vote against all appropriation increases, even when it hurts, and that goes for defense appropriations, too," he said. "And I am going to oppose additional taxes because they won't be necessary if we make the cuts President Roosevelt recommended and some that he didn't."

Meanwhile the House Appropriation Committee without waiting for the Harrison program, reported a $267,197,908 emergency national defense bill, carrying funds for 518 new Navy planes and recommissioning of 64 old destroyers and other warships The bill was trimmed $4,801,615 from the sum requested by President Roosevelt for the expanded activities carried on by the Army, Navy, Coast Guard and FBI, to combat espionage and subversive activity.

The Committee approved the following in this first appropriation bill of the session, the money all being scheduled for immediate use to finance defense expansion and neutrality protection measures ordered by the President after the outbreak of the European war.

Army, $116,218,345; a reduction of $3,781,497.

Navy, $145,082,238; a reduction of $967,018.

Coast Guard, $4,422,325; a cut of $53,100.

FBI, $1,475,000; the full amount recommended.

To Increase Defenses

Funds were provided to enable the military forces to increase their strength as authorized by the President as follows:

Army, from 210,031 to 227,000 men; Navy, 116,100 to 145,000, National Guard, 210,000 to 235,000; Marine Corps, 19,000 to 25,000.

Meanwhile, the FBI revealed that a worker in the Douglas Aircraft Plant, Santa Monica, Calif., had been indicted on charges of stealing plans for an army bomber. The plans later were recovered.

Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, Chairman of a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee in charge of naval expenditures, announced that he hoped to begin an inquiry next week to determine "how our money has been spent and what changes, if any, we ought to make in our naval building program in the light of our European war experiences."

Testimony of Admiral Stark before the House Naval Affairs Committee dealt with the proposed fortification of Guam and the "neutrality zone." Witness said the latter, as he understands it, was an attempt to "keep war away from our front door."

Asked if the establishment of that zone would mean less need for a large fleet, Admiral Stark said that would be true "if the other fellow would not attack us there, within the line, but I doubt if he would be that obliging."

Even with a Navy 25 per cent bigger than now authorized, the United States could not "comfortably" defend itself against an attack by a combination of powers, he said. However, he regarded the Navy's pending request for a $1,300,000,000, or 25 per cent tonnage expansion, as "reasonable at the present time. In two or three years the situation might have to be "re-estimated."

Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia said that he would raise a point of order against the Navy's $4,000,000 improvement of Guam Harbor unless the Navy Department asks authority from his Committee.

German Reactions on War

(Continued from Page 1)

ble in a war undertaken contrary to their basic convictions.

In Germany the attitude of public opinion and the manner in which Germany entered the war fulfills all the conditions which in Britain or France would mean a bad and probably disastrous public morale—for in Germany war is almost universally unpopular, except among small group fanatical party leaders. German people generally did not know war was coming. They had been assured that the Government's policy would bring them a quick and safe victory over Poland, with no serious trouble in the west. Its outbreak was obviously, to most, an unexpected and unhappy shcok.

Yet what is impossible in Britain or France is true here. The bulk of the people have accepted a war into which they were led by their Government without their foreknowledge of its likelihood and without any deep conviction either as to its inevitability, necessity, or desirability, and are proceeding to support the war effort in the ways expected of them by military leadership.

No Signs of Revolt

A writer reporting three months ago his first impression of German morale stated, "For the time being any idea that internal disaffection might overthrow the regime would be discarded as nonsense."

This impression is confirmed by a three-month effort to sample every element in the German economic and social scale. While the enthusiasm for war is absent there is an equal absence of any basis for political initiative which would seek to overthrow the regime as a means of ending war.

By no means the only reason for this is the fact that the regime consists of an energetic element imbued with almost religious fervor which fully accepts the doctrine that any means to their ends are justifiable—a regime which is determined to maintain its control and prosecute the war vigorously.

The weapons they have forged to protect their regime are powerful, including the state police, the SS, that is Herr Hitler's élite guard, and the system of "shadow" government which pervades the entire nation down to a point at which each apartment house is under the constant surveillance of a resident party representative.

Another significant weapon is the dissolution of all organizations not controlled by the party, with the result that nothing exists which could provide a framework for the organization of a political opposition.

But these facts alone are insufficient to explain the state of public opinion. Other and perhaps even more important reasons lie in German political history. They are inherent in the very character of the German people themselves. The fact cannot be ignored that there is something in the Nazi program which has appealed strongly to a very large element in the population.

Soil Unsuited for Rebellion

History teaches that the German people are not inclined to the type of mass political initiative which breeds revolution. On the contrary their revolutions have been not violent revolutions against an existing regime, but rather a new group at the top stepping in to fill the void left by an abdicating controlling group.

The Republican regime came in in 1918 to fill the vacuum left by an abdication. The National Socialist revolution has been substantially the same process with a new group stepping in at the top. By and large the German people accept with less interest than possibly any other western nation whatever government happens to be above them.

Inherent in the German people also is a sense of discipline and submission to authority bred into them for generations, which makes them almost constitutionally incapable of taking a revolutionary political initiative.

Add to this the fact that almost everyone finds something he likes in Nazi policies. One is constantly hearing Germans saying apologetically, "Of course I can't approve this or that policy—but—." That "but" is an important word. Even the German Jews seems incapable of mustering strength and animosity toward a regime which any self-respecting Liberty Leaguer or Union Cluber can produce against President Roosevelt in the drop of an alphabet.

Moves in Southeast Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

that the attitude toward Italy's and Russia's growing interest in Balkan matters will be thoroughly threshed out.

Another highly complicated problem which tends to cut right across any normal line of Balkan reconciliation is the recent revival of Slav solidarity in Yugoslavia. If Italy is to help either Hungary or Rumania to keep the Russians on the far side of the Carpathians, Italian troops must pass either through Yugoslavia or Germany.

Situation in Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia has a regime which is strongly anti-Bolshevik, but a population which is increasingly pro-Russian, Among Yugoslav students and former students there is even a strong Communist movement. When there is added to this the traditional suspicion that Italy covets the Dalmatian coast, it is understandable that in the present circumstances Belgrade is not ready to promise in advance to allow Italian troops to cross Yugoslav territory,

Seeing that Germany and Russia have a friendship pact, a route through former Austria would also seem to be barred.

Nevertheless well-informed Hungarians are convinced today that if the need arose help from Italy would be able to reach them by this route. In view of the close understanding which still exists between Berlin and Rome and Berlin and Budapest, as well as Budapest and Rome, this conviction has aroused more than passing interest in diplomatic circles.

Turks Fostering Harmony

Meanwhile at the Bulgarian end of the Balkan tangle, the Turks are busy trying to promote harmony, the Secretary General of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Numan Menemencoglu, is to spend a few days at Sofia on his way home from Paris where he has just successfully arranged economic and financial details arising out of the recent Anglo Franco Turkish alliance. It is hoped that the Turkish Secretary-General's visit will result in some kind of joint declaration that will open the door for friendly discussions.

These discussions would be not so much between Bulgaria and Turkey, which have few outstanding problems, as between Bulgaria and Rumania over Dobrudja, and Bulgaria and Greece over the outlet to the Ægean which Bulgarians have been demanding ever since the Treaty of Neuilly.

For efforts are also going on to bring together the two principals in these interdependent but separate series of negotiations, namely Italy and Turkey.

The relations of these two countries have notably improved in the past few months and conversations are now in progress for a new trade treaty from which it is hoped political as well as economic benefits may accrue.

It may be added that though Britain and France are not in the limelight in these developments their diplomacy is incontestibly active, notably in connection with the Turko-Bulgarian conversations. Regarding Italo-Hungarian moves, however, Britain and France are still more or less in the dark.

It is emphasized here that while they will welcome any outcome that tends to consolidate Southeast Europe in resistance to aggression from any quarter, Italy's alliance with Germany prevents them from receiving published accounts of the Venetian discussions with unrestrained enthusiasm until they know more about them.

Missouri Expects No Sharecropper Protest as in 1939

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Jan. 10 (AP)—Belief there would be no repetition this winter of the 1939 sharecropper roadside demonstration in southeast Missouri was expressed here last night by the Rev. Owen Whitfield, Negro leader of that celebrated mass protest.

After a tour of this cotton section, Mr. Whitfield said he had found most landowners were co-operating with Gov. Lloyd C. Stark who last week asked them to "delay any eviction proceedings" until Feb. 1, at least, while the State and Federal governments attemped to solve the problem through a resettlement program.

Today is the annual "moving day" for sharecroppers in this part of Missouri. Last year more than 1,300 sharecroppers, day laborers and their families flocked to the roadsides in a mass protest against their low economic status.

Ed Coleman of Sikeston, a member of Governor Stark's advisory committee, asserted he had never heard of many forced evictions in all of southeast Missouri. He termed the "problem" the "surplus farm labor problem."

"I know there won't be any demonstration this winter at all, unless the plans now being worked out fail," asserted Mr. Whitfield.

"At least there won't be any roadside camping like last winter," he added. The Negro preacher said he found about 50 families who had been advised they had to move because the land on which they had been tenants had been sold. He added he had asked the landowners to let them stay the remainder of the month.

Milk Label Change Ordered in N. Y. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—The City Board of Health Jan. 9 ordered a single designation—"Grade A"—to be applied to milk sold in the city, thus eliminating the "Grade B" label.

A resolution approving the change "in principle" provided for the one grade and set next Sept. 1 as the effective date.

Dr. John L. Rice, Health Commissioner, said the "control measures enforced by the Department of Health have reached the point where the purity and safety of Grade B milk are in no way inferior to that of Grade A milk.

Finding Criticized

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—United States District Judge Frank Cooper believes Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace erred in denying the application of the New York State Gurnsey Breeders Co-operative, Inc., for exemption from equalization provisions of the Federal-State Milk Marketing Agreement.

Judge Cooper directed that the case be remanded to Secretary Wallace for further evidence before another finding is made.

Judge Crater's Widow To Get Insurance

NEW YORK (AP)—Two insurance companies finally have accepted the claim of Mrs. Stella Crater Kunz that her first husband, State Supreme Court Justice Joseph Force Crater is "legally dead," her attorney said Jan. 10, and agreed to pay her a full and final indemnity of $20,561.

Justice Crater disappeared Aug. 6, 1930, and was declared "legally dead" June 6, 1939.

Camera-Shy Dollar Bill Headliner In Movie to Foil Counterfeiters

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Secret Service began today a five-year campaign to teach Americans to know their money—which means how to tell counterfeit from the real thing.

"There was a time," said Chief Frank J. Wilson, "when our people were losing $1,000,000 a year. This has been reduced to about $300,000. When the campaign is completed we hope the loss will be practically nothing."

The campaign will be carried into the schools and theaters by a movie, which features for the first time a real picture of real money.

Heretofore, the dollar bill never has shown its face on the screen. If you've seen what you thought was a greenback, it was just a stand-in.

Mr. Wilson and a group of his agents gave the movie a premiere at the Internal Revenue Department auditorium yesterday, and then they gave the dollar a loud hand.

There are lots of ways to tell a counterfeit bill, it seems, but one of the best is to study the face of the man on the money.

If Hamilton's right eyebrow is a-kilter, the bill's a phony.

If George Washington's jaw is too lantern-like, the bill is no good.

If Abraham Lincoln's beard is not trimmed just right, you had better call the police.

Look at their collars, their ties, their hair—the real bills have fine, clear-cut work. The counterfeits don't.

The flaws come in the little details—like the details of the faces and the flourishes or curves in Secretary Morgenthau's signature.

"The man we're trying to help," said Mr. Wilson, "is the small business man—the fellow who can't afford to lose $10 in a week, And also, we're trying to save honest persons from embarrassment."

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The Home Forum

The Big Excursion

MANY THOUSANDS OF Londoners, feeling they might be a hindrance rather than a help, left town for the country at the outbreak of hostilities. A few of these visitors, for the "duration," drifted into our village and to their surprise discovered, just over fifty miles from Hyde Park Corner, a new England, a new English people, and a new English language.

Actually, so far as outlook and language are concerned, it is an England older than the one they left. Our village is recorded in the Doomsday Book, where its manorial value is modestly computed at eight shillings—less than two dollars. The newcomer is still regarded as a "foreigner" by the few hundred inhabitants, most of whom work on the land. The older generation use a dialect so alien that, to a London ear, their conversation is almost unintelligible and some of their vocabulary may be sought in vain in any English dictionary. A "swap," for example, is not an exchange by barter, but a reaping-hook or sickle. The local "Sowseks" clay is stiff and tenacious and these qualities seem to have worked themselves into the characters of those who struggle with it. The long legs of Sussex people and beasts are humorously attributed to its stickiness. The manners of the older villagers are charming, but newcomers are closely scrutinized, and a long probationary period, perhaps of years, precedes the granting of the freedom of the village, in other words, its confidence.

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To spend week-ends at a cottage is one thing, to live in the country quite another. The Londoner gradually becomes aware of an outlook, approach, and habits different to his own and, almost imperceptibly, begins to respond to his new surroundings. One of the first discoveries is a change of tempo. Labor is scarce in our village, and perhaps the newcomer has been fortunate enough to find someone to do a bit of digging in the vegetable garden in his spare time. The townsman's attitude of "getting on with it" is sometimes affronted by the apparently leisurely movements of the digger. Impatiently he himself seizes a spade and, just to show how it should be done, fiercely attacks the earth. At the end of half an hour's struggle, he is apt to feel that the earth is now fiercely attacking him and, glancing at his unhurrying, untiring fellow-digger—who with impassive face has been watching out of the corner of an eye—sees the meager result of his own violent effort. "The slower the quicker," he declares, so far as digging is concerned.

Before long, this becomes part of a much larger admission. "Mother Earth," having her own time, can never be hurried. The townsman starts by marveling at the countryman's patience, which at first he mistakes for slowness or even lethargy. Then, insensibly, he falls more into step with the slow procession of the seasons and regards even the humble potato or apple with new eyes. They are no longer articles one buys in a few seconds in a shop, but the triumphant survivors of a myriad adventures among enemies, visible and invisible, under the open sky, adventures or life histories which perhaps he has followed for the first time. He begins to find that a cabbage patch may provide as much excitement as a city street, besides offering a feast of color to the eye.

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In England the commonest gambit of conversation everywhere is the weather—we have no climate, foreigners assure us, only weather. Townspeople discover that, in our village, weather means more than carrying an umbrella. The only water supply comes from a few wells and rain caught from the long Sussex roofs. A soaking wet day, therefore, often makes a cheerful village and "a grand rain" is added to "good mornings" and "good evenings." Visitors, by the way, are sometimes astonished when they hear for the first time how many gallons of water one cow drinks in one day—cows and camels, apparently, are even less alike than they look. In fact, people new to the country find themselves acquiring all sorts of knowledge which invests commonplace things they have known all their lives with a new significance or background. Who, living in a big city, ever listens to an exciting argument about onions, for example?

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In the country, one becomes a spectator of a drama that lasts a whole year and that has had a run incalculably longer than history, a curtainless drama of four acts—The Seasons. Every tiny living thing has its appointed role and plays its part. Often, as Nicholas Evreinoff claims in his book "The Theatre in Life," this part is played in the most literal theatrical sense. Speaking of the phenomenon of mimicry he says: ". . . upon the realistic quality of its performance depends something more than the worthless success of a circus-juggler; the very existence of the actor is here at stake." All the country world's a stage peopled with "little silent actors" whose "silent pantomimes . . . unfold themselves before our unobserving eyes in every garden, on every lawn, in every forest. . . . There are plants of one kind masquerading as plants of another kind. There are plants which assume the likeness of insects, turf, little dry sticks, etc. There are others which mimic the appearance of caterpillars, of birds and so forth. The acting flower pretends to be dead when it is alive, sterile while it is prolific, absent from the scene though in reality it is present. The highly artistic masquerade, infinitely rich in devices and in wardrobe, goes on around us in a never-ending procession. Is this not 'theatre'?" asks Evreinoff. Yes, if "theatre" is "pretending to be different from that which one really is"—a proclivity perhaps not confined to plants.

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This quotation is worth its length, because it hints at the wealth of interest awaiting those whose eyes have hitherto been used chiefly to dodge traffic, catch bus numbers, or to look into shop windows. At first, town eyes and ears seem dull and slow in the country. The bird, animal, or sound to which attention is called has vanished long before it can be perceived. But, almost imperceptibly, eyes and ears are opened. That disappearing bobbing spot of white becomes a rabbit's tail, the queer sound from the copse a woodpecker, that flash of blue a tit, and so on. Every hedgerow or pond is a story written in a language that seems meaningless at first. The great volume, the pages of which are night and day, includes an infinite number of stories of every scale and kind, all, apparently, written in different languages. May it be said that these languages are more richly diverse than those of the town, their symbolism—every language is made up of symbols—more complete? What city dweller, for instance, can read the language of the skies and stars like the countryman or sailor, even so far as the weather is concerned? Again, while city streets look much the same all the year round, the countryman lives surrounded by slow cycles of change. This affects his outlook and attitude to many things.

Humor in our village—and there is plenty of it—has its own flavor. Seeing an old woodman chuckling to himself the other day, one asked him what the joke was? He explained that he had asked a friend, going to the nearest market town, to get him a brace of cross-garnets (hinges). "The next day he turns up and says: 'I'm sorry, George, I didn't forget them cross-garnets; I just never give them another thought.'" One left him still savoring the joke.

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The war instigated the biggest and longest country excursion in English history and caused many to make their first real contact with country life. Instead of boredom and a narrowing outlook, they find, to their surprise, an abundance of new and ever-exciting interests. Yet what is older than the slow dawn creeping over the Sussex Downs? When, as happens nowadays, our village sometimes hears gunfire in the Channel beyond, the old tranquil ways, the old traditions become more precious, for here the past is more part of the present than in noisy city streets. Our time is richer, wider, so to speak.

And there is another side to the picture. A London newspaper gave the case of a little evacué, a London East-Ender, who was asked what he thought of his new Sussex home. "There are more fields here than in Hoxton," he said sadly, "and nothing to do in them." Could there be a more searching indictment of the town?

W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

By Courtesy of the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CORNER OF A ROOM": *A Painting by Henry Lee McFee*

HENRY LEE MCFEE is an outstanding American artist who has achieved eminence in painting still-life. He was born in St. Louis, where he had his early training. He also studied painting in Pittsburgh. Today he is associated with the artists of Woodstock, New York.

This is a characteristic composition in the McFee style; some evergreen, fruits, pottery, textiles, furniture. In the aggregate, the objects make a pleasant composition. The artist offers no attempt at a strained or exaggerated effect; on the contrary, he chooses to express himself with calm and gentleness. If he portrays a corner of a room, we can somehow construct for ourselves the remainder of the room, fancy its atmosphere, and even visualize the people who inhabit it.

Official Arrival in St. Petersburg

ON MAY 25, 1906, Nicolson left London for St. Petersburg. The Nord Express lumbered around Berlin, disclosing suburbs and other ostentations which had not existed in 1878. There were tenement houses in the Jugendstil; there were parks and exhibition buildings; there were a great many new statues. . . .

The next evening, shortly after dark, they reached the Russian frontier. The engine chunked across the little bridge between Wirballen and Eydtkuhnen. They were received by Russian officials in green uniforms, who saluted in a curious manner, bending their heads downwards to meet the rising hand. The sentries stood there with fixed beyonets presenting arms. The imperial waiting-rooms were opened for them—red silk curtains draped heavily over high walnut doors—an eikon flickering in the top right-hand corner. In the middle of this airless antechamber stood a table set for dinner. There was a huge brass candelabra with red candle-shades. They were given *gélinottes* and *bortsch* and small buttered pies. They sat there, as people sit in waiting-rooms, with bags upon their knees. An hour later, the officials came to say that the train was ready. They passed out onto the other platform—Nicolson, a bowed and smiling figure, saying *gracias* (he always spoke Spanish when in Russia) to the station-master; his wife . . . ; Fräulein Herbst, the German governess; his daughter Gwendolen, at that time a singularly pert child of ten; a dachshund dog; a valet; a maid; luggage. The special car was waiting for them. Half an hour later the platform echoed with the feet of other passengers, finding their *wagon-lits*.

On May 28, after thirty hours of saddened conifers passing sadly past their windows, they arrived at St. Petersburg. . . .

The British Embassy was an immense though low-storied house, washed in blood red. It stood at the corner of the Troitzky Bridge, and the trams would ring their bells wildly as the horses galloped up the incline. The reception-rooms were on the top floor, and the staircase (scarlet and white) ran up to them through a series of pile-carpeted landings graced with Empire statues. The bedrooms were in the mezzanine. The saloons above were large and hung with red, blue, and yellow damask. There was a large white ballroom, and a large oval dining-room in which the candles were swathed in mauve. Outside, the Neva rushed with twisted waters: beyond, the fortress of Saint Peter and Saint Paul thrust a slim gold pencil into the sky. The bridge cut the view diagonally; it was decorated with cast-iron eagles painted green, and pylons of polished granite. When the windows were opened, the smell of Russia—that strange smell of leather and fish-oil—would puff into the silken drawing-room. . . .

The servants had already arrived. Mr. Sale, the steward, efficient and intimidating. Mr. Perry, the groom of the chambers. M. Zamboni, the really admirable chef. Footmen, coachmen, porters, housemaids, moujiks. The chasseur wore a green uniform with a large cocked hat fluttering with green cock-feathers; he carried a sword, the hilt of which was a lion in ivory and gold. The porter, for his part, was known to be a spy. Dinner was served that first evening as if they had always been there.—From "Portrait of a Diplomatist," by Harold Nicolson. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Faith in the Common Man

THERE IS NOTHING in the crescendo of evil that has swept over the Western world that ought to make us lose faith in the common man. It is curious how the waves of political methods and ideologies pass over the lives of ordinary people. Even today there is no reason to believe that the common man in the countries that we feel have betrayed the democratic ideal is so common, so brutal, or so vulgar as his leaders. Today, right now in Germany and, as the writer knows from personal experience, in Italy after fifteen years of a totalitarian regime, the plain people wish to live a simple human life. And even without education, with pitiful means and under brutal suppressions, the Italian peasant leads his life with a gay and human distinction.

God must have loved the common people, Lincoln remarked in an oft-quoted utterance, because he made so many of them. The democratic hypothesis is simply that, given a chance, the common man may be a high, not a low, common denominator. For what we call the needs of the average man are those of everyone. . . . There is nothing that has happened to make us believe that those elements of decency and kindness, of living and letting live, which people exhibit if they are allowed to live without fear and insecurity, might not animate the decisions of mankind. . . . It is true now, possibly more than ever, that the generality of mankind, left to themselves, would live in amity and kindness. It is as much a challenge as ever to work for conditions of life under which people could come to be themselves, rather than to be stereotypes, or the victims of the over-privilege, which makes them callous, or under-privilege, which makes them slaves. . . . The experiment is young yet, that of arranging the conditions of life so that men and women can quietly be themselves and live decently shared lives. The community feeling in any village in Vermont, even the help and kindliness in a slum in London or New York, has shown what can be done in that direction. The battle against entrenched privilege, against authoritarianism, against snobbishness of race or cast, has been steadily going on. It is a battle quite as important in the long run as that in China or in Europe. Only when that subtler battle is successful will the bloodier battles disappear.—IRWIN EDMAN, in "Candle in the Dark." (New York: Viking.)

Frost Patterns

From still
Gray mist emerge
Flowers of silver, ferns
With golden fronds, pictures of tall
Old trees.

D. B.

Listening for His Voice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I will listen for Thy voice,
Lest my footsteps stray."

WHEN THESE SIMPLE WORDS from the poem, "Feed My Sheep" by Mary Baker Eddy (Poems, p. 14), are understood and put into practice, what great blessings follow! Christian Science is teaching men how it is possible to silence the clamorous and discordant suggestions of material sense by listening to the "still small voice" of Spirit, which comforts and heals.

Through a study of the Holy Bible, in conjunction with the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and other writings by Mrs. Eddy, it may be proved that God is Spirit, incorporeal and supreme. Then it logically follows that, since God is Spirit, His universe and man must be spiritual; and that matter, being the opposite of Spirit, can have no place nor part in the real creation. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 480), "Material sense has its realm apart from Science in the unreal."

The realm of materiality is untrue and unreal, the expression of the carnal mind; and this is proved to be so when, by nullifying false beliefs and replacing them with spiritual thoughts, diseased conditions are changed, and normal, healthy ones established. How watchful we become of our thinking, once it is realized that all the sin, sorrow, poverty, and sickness in the world result from mortal mind, which is the constructor of its own illusive creations!

The truth of the foregoing statement was clearly evidenced in the healing of a small child who was suffering one night from an abscessed ear. This little one had always had the benefit of Christian Science, and her mother tried to quiet her that she might listen to the healing truth; but when she screamed, the mother said very firmly, "You must be still, or you cannot listen for His voice." There was a long pause, while the mother silently affirmed that man is the reflection of Spirit, and that Spirit and its reflection cannot be inflated or inflamed; that matter has no intelligence, and that mortal mind is not a lawgiver.

Soon a drowsy, contented little voice spoke through the darkness, "I listened to His voice, mother, and my ear changed." The child fell asleep; and the next morning she was entirely free and happy. Never again did this phase of corporeal thinking touch this little girl, for she had been released from listening to that suggestion of error. Obedience had opened the ears of her understanding to Truth.

The voice of Truth is forever uttering itself, but we must be still and listen to hear the good message. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 89). "Spirit, God, is heard when the senses are silent." The evidence of the material senses must be denied and rebuked as unreal, rejected as false, that we may become receptive to the truth of spiritual being, ever harmonious and serene.

In his first letter to the Thessalonians (4:11), Paul admonishes that we "study to be quiet." This quietness is an essential part of Christian healing. The Master, Christ Jesus, often went away by himself to pray, to commune with his Father, God. In the forty days he was in the wilderness, he rebuked and silenced the voice of the tempting suggestions that man has any life or power apart from Spirit. After these arguments had been silenced the angels, the thoughts of Love, of peace, healing, and release, came to him.

In the wilderness of human woe and suffering, the greatest need of mankind is to learn to know God's voice and to silence the aggressive mental suggestions of the carnal mind. When fear, doubt, or distrust of God's ability to care for that which He created is stilled, the spiritual inspiration necessary for healing will be cognized.

As a help in studying to be quiet, Christian Science Reading Rooms have been established throughout the world, where it is possible, even in the midst of the busiest centers, to find quietness apart from the pressure and distractions of business or pleasure. Herein is maintained an atmosphere of peace that those seeking rest and guidance may read, ponder, and listen to the blessed Word of Truth. Many and wonderful are the healings that have come to such seekers in these places so lovingly provided by Mrs. Eddy, through The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and its branch churches throughout the world.

Where there is an attitude of obedient listening for divine direction, there need be no fear of straying footsteps. The same divine wisdom that points out the way, guards each onward step and thus makes it possible for the wayfarer to sing the words from Mrs. Eddy's hymn which follow those quoted above:

"I will follow and rejoice
All the rugged way."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

The Orchard Road

Since I could take a shorter road,
Foolish, it seems, to go
Where apple trees have laid a path
Of petals pale as snow,

But wading in the petals there
And gathering up a few,
Or kicking them into a foam
That shines with early dew,

I somehow grow more intimate
With life, an April morn,
Knowing the twisted boughs before
Their reddened fruit is born.

Yet every time I pass that way
I know the folk in town
Are calling me a simple one,
And thinking me a clown,

But heaven stretches far above
The short road I could take,
While I can reach, and touch, in spring,
The sky that orchards make!

DANIEL WHITEHEAD HICKY

СЛУШАЯ ЕГО ГОЛОС

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

"Я буду слушать Его голос,
Дабы не оступилась нога."

Когда эти простые слова, взятые из поэмы Мэри Бэкер Эдди "Feed My Sheep" (Паси овец моих). Poems стр. 14, поняты и проведены в жизнь, какими только они не сопровождаются великими благословениями! Христианская Наука говорит нам, что мы можем заставить замолкнуть шумные и беспорядочные подсказывания материального чувства тогда, когда мы слушаем "тихий голос" Духа, который утешает и исцеляет.

Изучая Священное Писание в связи с книгой текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" и другими произведениями Mrs. Эдди, мы можем убедиться, что Бог есть Дух, бестелесный и верховный. Если же Бог есть Дух, то из этого логически вытекает, что Его вселенная и человек тоже духовны, и что материя, как нечто противуположное Духу, не может иметь ни места, ни участия в истинном творении. Mrs. Эдди пишет (Science and Health стр. 480): "Материальное чувство находится в своей области нереального вне Науки."

Область материальности ложна и нереальна, являясь выражением плотского разума. Что это именно так видно из следующего: путем уничтожения ложных верований и замены их духовными мыслями, происходит перемена в болезненных явлениях и восстанавливаются нормальные здоровые условия жизни. Мы начинаем внимательно следить за ходом наших мыслей, поняв, что грех, горе, бедность и мире являются следствием смертного разума, который возводит свои собственные мнимые постройки!

Правильность вышесказанного была ясно показана на исцелении маленького ребенка, страдавшего однажды ночью от нарыва в ухе. Малютка всегда пользовалась помощью от Христианской Науки и мать пыталась е успокоить, чтобы она могла услышать исцеляющую истину; но когда она стала кричать, мать твердо сказала ей: "Ты должна тихо лежать, иначе ты не услышишь Его голос." Наступила долгая пауза, в то время, как мать молча утверждала, что человек есть отражение Духа, и что Дух и его отражение не могут ни опухнуть, ни быть воспалены; что материя не имеет разумения и что смертный разум не законодатель.

Вскоре в темноте прозвучал сонный и довольный голосок: "Я слушала Его голос, мама, и мое ухо переменилось." Малютка заснула и на следующее утро она встала свободной и счастливой. Ни разу с тех пор этот вид телесных мыслей не коснулся маленькой девочки, она была освобождена от прислушивания к подсказыванию этого заблуждения, так как послушание открыло ее слух, слух понимания Истины.

Голос Истины всегда звучит, но мы должны умолкнуть и внимать, если хотим получить хорошую весть. Mrs. Эдди пишет (там-же стр. 89): "Дух, Бог слышен, когда чувства молчат." Мы должны отрицать свидетельства материальных чувств, отвергать их, как нечто нереальное, и отбрасывать их как нечто ложное, мы должны это делать, для того, чтобы быть способными воспринимать правду о духовном бытии, всегда гармоничном и спокойном.

В своем первом послании к Фессалоникийцам (4:11) Павел увещевает нас "жить тихо." Эта тишина самое главное в Христианском исцелении. Учитель, Христос Иисус, часто удалялся от всех, чтобы молиться, общаться с своим Отцом, Богом наедине. Во время тех сорока дней, когда он был в пустыне, он отверг и заставил замолчать голос искушения, нашептывавший ему, что человек имеет жизнь, или силу отдельно от Духа. Когда эти рассуждения были прекращены, то пришли к нему ангелы, мысли Любви, мира, исцеления и освобождения.

В пустыне человеческого горя и страданий, люди больше всего нуждаются в умении слушать голос Бога, в умении заглушать аггрессивные внушения плотского разума. Когда страх, сомнения, или недоверие к способности Бога заботиться о тех, кого Он создал успокоены, тогда духовное вдохновение, необходимое для исцеления, бывает опознано.

С целью дать возможность учиться быть тихими и спокойными были организованы во всем мире читальни Христианской Науки, даже в самых деловых центрах, где можно найти полную тишину вне делового напряжения, вне всего что могло бы отвлечь или развлечь. В читальнях этих поддерживается атмосфера мира и спокойствия, чтобы дать возможность ищущим покоя и указаний свыше, читать, размышлять и слушать блаженное слово Истины. Много и много чудесных исцелений дано было ищущим покоя в этих убежищах доставленных нам любовно Mrs. Эдди через посредство Матери Церкви: The First Church of Christ, Scientist, в Бостоне, и через посредство филиальных церквей во всем мире.

Там, где есть желание послушно ждать божественных указаний, нет надобности опасаться, что оступится нога. Та самая божественная мудрость, которая указывает путь, оберегает каждый шаг вперед, так что каждый путник может петь слова из гимна Mrs. Эдди, слова, идущие вслед за теми, которые приведены в начале статьи:

"Я буду ликуя идти
По трудному пути."

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мари Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1940

Battle Rages Over Claims On State's Debt

Treasurer Hurley denies assertions of big reductions in Ely, Curley, and Hurley regimes.

A battle of debt-reduction payment claims raged between Democratic and Republican leaders today as the former Governor, Charles F. Hurley, insisted $150,600,000 in debt-reduction payments were made during the eight-year Democratic reign ending in 1938, while William E. Hurley, Republican State Treasurer, denied these claims and charged that the State debt soared from $9,811,000 to $40,685,000 during the eight Democratic years.

A close examination of the debt situation proved both to be substantially correct because both antagonists are referring to two different debt situations.

More Ethical

However, the State Treasurer's statement appears to be the more ethical because he discussed the direct debt usually considered as the State debt. Former Governor Hurley, on the other hand, based his claim upon both the direct debt and the so-called contingent debt, the latter not actually being paid by the entire Commonwealth but by 43 cities and towns in Metropolitan Boston including Boston.

Actually the Democratic Administrations of Joseph B. Ely, James M. Curley, and Charles F. Hurley chalked up $142,000,000 in debt-reduction payments on the direct and contingent debt, but on the direct debt alone they paid only $33,510,000, including sinking fund payments which are not figured into the State budget.

At the same time, the net direct State debt jumped from $9,811,000 at the start of the Ely Administration in 1931, to $40,685,000 at the end of the Hurley regime, a jump of more than $30,000,000.

Total Borrowing

As a matter of fact, the Democratic Administration's total borrowing during the eight years amounted to $41,000,000, including the Curley road-building borrowing, the Ely emergency public works loan, and the Hurley hurricane-bond issue, as well as other borrowing. On the other hand, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has borrowed only $1,000,000 for stream clearance.

The claims of former Governor Hurley were made at the Jackson Day dinner, of Massachusetts Democrats, for the purpose of belittling Governor Saltonstall's debt-reduction record. At the end of his Administration, Mr. Saltonstall will have reduced the $40,685,000 State direct debt to approximately $22,000,000, a reduction of more than $18,000,000.

State House Republicans rightly insist the Hurley $150,000,000 claim is unfair because it refers to both the direct and contingent debt, while this Administration has at all times talked only of the direct debt.

If the contingent-debt payments during the Saltonstall regime were to be included in the Saltonstall record, the $18,000,000 payment in 1939 and 1940 would be boosted to $68,689,000. To this also must be added $3,506,000 in sinking-fund payments on the direct debt. The total of these items is approximately $72,000,000, or, about 50 per cent of the entire $150,000,000 payments claimed by Hurley for the entire eight-year Democratic regime.

Senator Holt to Speak Before University Club

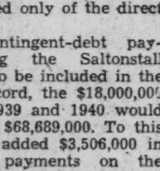
United States Senator Rush D. Holt (D), of West Virginia, will speak at the University Club of Boston at 8:15 p. m. on Thursday—substituting for Senator Bennett Clark (D), of Missouri, who is unable to appear, it was announced at the Club today. Senator Holt's subject will be "Our National Problems."

The Senator will arrive from Washington at the East Boston Airport at 5:37 p. m. and will dine at the University Club with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and a representative of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, before giving his address.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy tonight and Thursday with light snow during Thursday; slowly rising temperature; gentle shifting winds, becoming southerly; minimum temperature tonight 22 to 26 degrees.



Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight, followed by light snow beginning late tonight or Thursday in north portion and in south portions Thursday, slowly rising temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy followed by light snow beginning late tonight or Thursday, slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Thursday, followed by light snow Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle shifting winds becoming moderate southerly; overcast weather tonight and Thursday, light snow Thursday afternoon and night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	16	28	New Orleans	41	49
Chicago	24	27	New York	20	27
Denver	27	40	Norfolk	26	30
Helena	19	22	Philadelphia	23	33
Kansas City	26	27	St. Louis	29	29
Los Angeles	56	66	San Francisco	52	60
Miami	50	73	Washington	15	29
Minneapolis	18	20			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 10.
B—Maximum, Jan. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:06 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
... Light all vehicles by 5 p. m.

Robbins Succeeds To U. S. Court Post

Harry N. Guterman, senior United States Commissioner, today resigned after six years' service in the Commissioners' Court. He was appointed to the post by Judge Elisha H. Brewster of the Federal District Court. He is leaving the service to devote more time to his law practice.

The resignation automatically advances Commissioner Howard W. Robbins of Lexington to the senior commissionership. Edward Donovan is the third commissioner.

Another N. H. Rural Area To Be Electrified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hampshire Electric Co-operative, Inc.—Grange and Rural Electrification Administration sponsored farmer-owned electric system—which is now rushing to completion its first 117 miles of lines that will serve 350 families in the Lempster area, is already laying plans to serve an additional rural area in New Hampshire.

This second area would include sections of Belknap, Carroll, and Grafton Counties, where 227 miles of line would extend electric service to several hundred more rural families. Twenty electrical contracting concerns are now studying specifications for the extension, and as soon as bids are in and the contract awarded, work will get under way.

The line for the Lempster area is being rushed to completion with 50 men clearing rights of way, setting poles, and running lines. The line extension has been started out from Sunapee where a substation is being built by the co-operative to convert the 33,000-volt current to be purchased wholesale from the Public Service Company of New Hampshire to lower voltage for use on the line extension system. Had a suitable contract covering the wholesale purchase not been forthcoming, the co-operative had planned to build a diesel plant of its own.

REA co-operation financially in both the Lempster and the contemplated mid-State system is provided for in an approved loan of $382,000. An additional loan will be sought sometime in the future to cover a third system, one covering the northern portion of the State and a small area of Vermont.

Already the homes in the Lempster area are being wired and the REA is lending $10,000 to finance this for the property owners who desire financing.

Baker Center's Results Show Its Work Pays

Survey shows 81 per cent of boys and girls helped leading average successful lives.

The "happy ending" for wayward youth is the proof to the Judge Baker Guidance Center in Boston that its child guidance program really works.

In a survey released today the Center found that 81 per cent of the 400 boys and girls that have come to it during the last 5 to 8 years are today leading average successful lives.

Results are told in a booklet "Treatment and What Happened Afterward," by William Healy, M. D., and Augusta F. Bronner, Ph. D., Directors of the Center. This was said to be the first time that a guidance center has gone back into the lives of an unselected block of cases to see how they turned out. The Center checked with the actual homes, schools, social agencies, probation officers and employers through a period of two years.

It was with hardly concealed elation today that Dr. Healy and Dr. Bronner announced that "to speak frankly, the total success proved so surprising to us that we checked and re-checked the follow-up data to verify our evaluation of these after-careers."

These "problem" children who have turned out so well, the foundation said, were in many cases brought to the Center by their parents "at their wit's end." Half of them were referred for stealing, running away, and other serious offenses, by the Juvenile Court itself, the Center reported.

Many of the child problems have been solved, the Center report said, through the clearing up of family problems.

The Center pointed out several cases in its report of bright children restored to their real characters by clearing up the situation at home.

"The attitude of the clinic," the Center said in some interesting discussion of its methods, "is always of giving reassurance. Every attempt is made to have the child feel that he has entered a special atmosphere. The child is accepted as a human being of worth, no matter what he has done or what he has been through. Both the young person and his parents are made to feel that they can make a clean breast of their troubles without risk of censure or breach of confidence.

"It is never forgotten during the treatment process," the report concludes, "that time itself is a factor in results. The clinic's part is to aid or even set in motion the healing powers inherent in human nature."

Equity Suit Filed Over Offal Award

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and George C. Hyland, Boston's Public Works Commissioner, were accused of bad faith today in awarding the garbage disposal contract for East Boston.

This contract was awarded to Edward J. McHugh & Son and this "was not in the best interest of the City," according to a bill in equity filed in Suffolk Superior Court by Agostino De Stefano and 16 other taxpayers of East Boston.

The suit asks the court to cancel the McHugh contract, to enjoin City officials from paying McHugh, and to compel the Mayor to award the contract to the lowest bidder, which had entered a bid of $2,760 a month. McHugh's bid was described as third, and set a price of $2,899.

A hearing has been set for Jan. 15.

Two Names, Better Than One, Although One, in Relief Drive

Edmund J. Burke and Edmund J. Burke are co-directors of District 22, Allston, in Greater Boston's 1940 Community Fund Campaign.

"We are proud of the Burke 'twins,'" Michael T. Kelleher, chairman of the District Division, grinned in presenting the same-name workers at headquarters, 70 Federal Street, today.

The fact is, of course, that Edmund J. Burke and Edmund J. Burke are twins only in name, being no relation to each other. But in many ways, say the Burkes, having the same names cooks up more confusion than looking alike ever could.

They are both lawyers and both get each other's mail and each other's trial lists, all of which causes tangles in their cases even before they get to court. To date, they've never tried the same case in the same court, but they shudder to think of the possibilities for confusing the judge and jury.

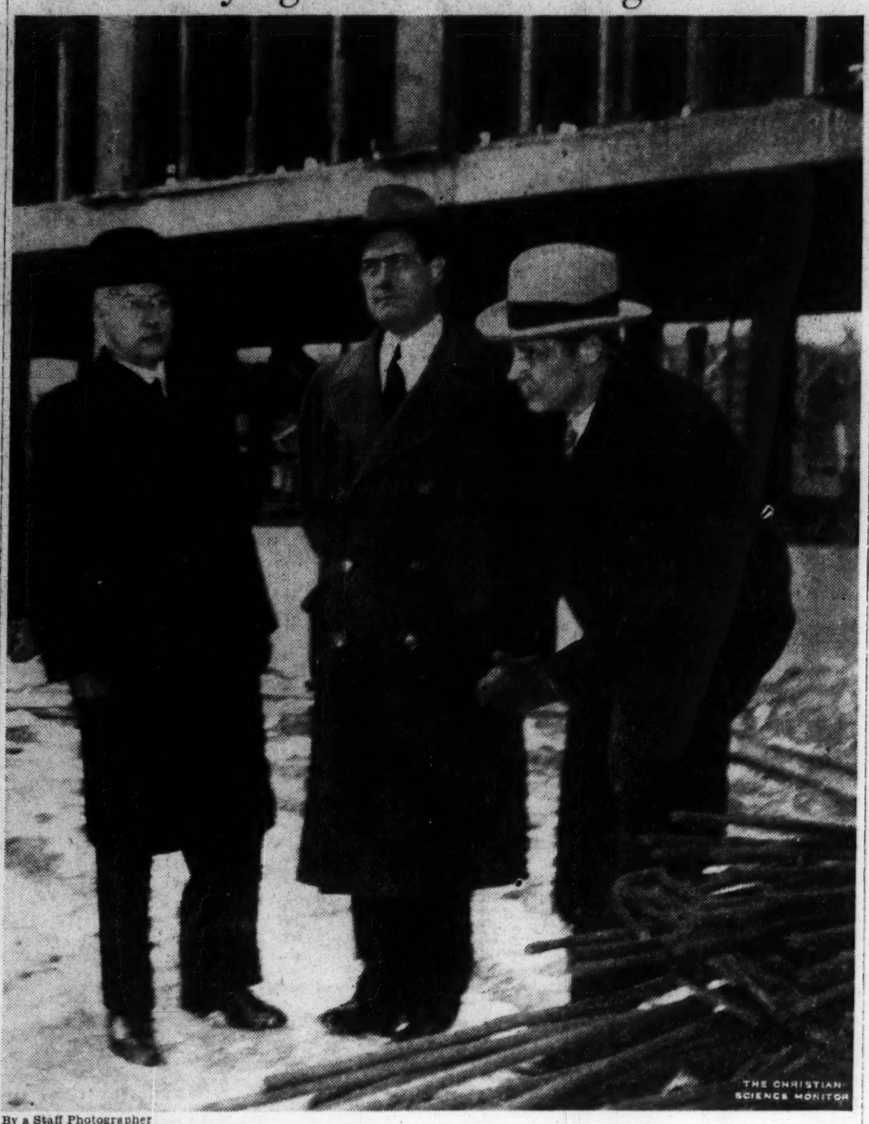
Edmund J. ("Jabber") Burke will preside at a District 22 meeting tonight at the Andrew Jackson clubhouse, 9 Glenville Avenue, Allston, at 8 p. m.

R. J. Keller

Edmund J. Burke **Edmund J. Burke**

Boston attorneys meet in a "Common Name—Common Cause"—Boston's Community Fund Campaign.

Surveying Boston's Housing Needs



By a Staff Photographer

Nathan Straus
Administrator of United States Housing Authority

John A. Breen
Chairman of Boston Housing Authority.

Maurice J. Tobin
Mayor of Boston

Housing Funds Await Boston's Call

During a quick tour of Boston's Federal housing projects today, Nathan Straus, National Housing Administrator, stated that Congress was practically certain to earmark some $800,000,000 more for low-cost neighborhood projects of which communities like Boston that have shown outstanding energy on these projects would obtain "a substantial share."

The Administrator indicated that several new housing projects for Greater Boston were now under consideration by his office in addition to the two already finished here and the three now under construction at Charlestown, Lenox Street, and Mission Hill. The last three were visited by the Administrator this morning in a motorcade carrying Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and other city officials.

Prior to the motor tour, Mr. Straus stepped in at the Conference of Housing Administrators at the Hotel Bellevue to commend the city upon the way in which it had taken advantage of the purposes of Federal slum clearance. He told the officials that housing was "a decentralized project and it is up to the communities themeselves and not the Federal Government to carry the ball."

He expressed great confidence that Boston would obtain a full share of the new appropriations for Federal housing which he felt certain would be made by the present Congress.

Mayor Tobin declared that Federal housing was doing much in Boston to stabilize city populations which heretofore have been migrating into the suburbs. Better living conditions within the city, he said, is a sound answer to decentralization.

At a press conference in the Hotel Statler at noon, the National authority was asked about obsolete building codes said to be blocking the advance of low-cost housing. He said this was a problem for communities to work out themselves, to which Mayor Tobin agreed.

In a summary of New England benefits under Federal housing programs, the Administrator stated that $65,000,000 was now earmarked for projects within Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. Of this, Massachusetts was to obtain $40,000,000.

Speaking nationally, he pointed out that during the two years of the USHA, 408 projects were either finished, under way, or applied for in 168 communities in 36 states.

Prefabrication as applied to housing is yet a long way off, he said, and talk concerning this step to low-cost housing is still of an irresponsible nature and hence detrimental to housing schedules.

During the morning tour of housing projects, the Administrator's party came to a building up which stretched a ladder to the third floor. Photographers wishing to photograph the Mayor and Administrator against the background of Bunker Hill, asked them to climb the ladder. Mr. Straus said: "I'll go as far as you do," speaking to the Mayor. The Mayor made the top, but Mr. Straus balked at the tenth rung.

Later on, the National Administrator again displayed the human side of his nature by stopping at a hurdy-gurdy and twirling out a few tunes. Mr. Breen took the tambourine while dwellers in the slum districts looked on with pleasure.

Back to the serious side of housing at a Hotel Statler luncheon this noon, the Administrator rebuked widespread rumors concerning high rents in Federal projects. "Uncle Sam is now renting dwelling units in every community at rents lower than those ever achieved by private industry."

The Housing expert's itinerary included a prepared address to be given before the Conference of Housing Administrators tonight at the Boston City Club.

As part of his morning itinerary, Mr. Straus dropped in on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House for a half-hour conference which was not made public.

Nominations By Saltonstall

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today submitted to the Executive Council the following nominations for minor State posts:

Former Gov. Frank G. Allen to succeed Warren Swett, resigned, as a trustee of the Wrentham State School. Mr. Swett resigned under pressure.

John T. Comerford, Representative from Brookline, to become Special Justice of the Brookline Municipal Court, succeeding Justice Daniel Rollins, who was promoted to Presiding Justice of the Municipal Court.

Lawrence Miller, newspaperman, to a seat on the State Planning Board, vacated by Clarence J. Biladeau.

John J. Guinasso, of Westfield, newspaperman, as Chairman of the Commission established under an interstate compact on minimum wages, succeeding Michael J. Daley, whose term expired.

Dana T. Gallop, of Cambridge, as a public administrator, to succeed Frederick B. McMeniman, whose term expired.

John N. Wilcox, of Woburn, as Medical Examiner for Middlesex County's Fourth District, succeeding William H. Keleher, whose term expired.

Walter C. Tomlinson, of Andover, as a Trial Justice, to succeed Joseph M. Hargedon, whose term expired.

Gertrude Hooper, of Boston, as a trustee of the Massachusetts training schools, to succeed Margaret P. Herrick, resigned.

Allen P. Skoog, of Rutland, as Medical Examiner for Worcester County's Tenth District, to succeed Joseph Millin, resigned.

Amherst Honors Douglas

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 10 (AP)—Lewis W. Douglas, former Federal Budget Director, and Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, Montreal, has been elected a life member of the Amherst College Board of Trustees.

Horse and Dog Racers' Names Are Published

Names of several prominent Massachusetts politicians were on the list of stockholders of corporations operating at the Wonderland dog racing track and the Suffolk Downs horse racing track, both at Revere, as made public today by the State Racing Commission. Most of the stockholders were Massachusetts residents.

The names were given out as a result of repeated requests from newspapers, following Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's order to the Commission last year that only reputable Massachusetts citizens should be allowed to hold shares in racing enterprises.

The Governor's order, in turn, followed the slaying of Edward J. O'Hare, promoter of the Dighton dog race track, in Chicago early in November, and subsequent disclosures that he had contacts with underworld figures.

Dighton Not Yet Filed

The list of names made public today did not include those of the Dighton track, however, since it has not yet filed an application for racing dates for 1940. The names issued were shareholders of the Bay State Greyhound Association, Inc., which operates at Wonderland; the Old Harbor Kennel Club, Inc., which also operates at Wonderland, and the Eastern Racing Association, which conducts horse racing at Suffolk Downs.

Among the 24 stockholders of the Bay State Greyhound Association was Martin Hays, former State Representative, and Mrs. Lillian G. Hayes of the same address at Allston. Another on this list was George H. Reynolds, 141 Milk Street, Boston.

Of the 24, all but one had Massachusetts addresses. The one out-of-state name was Richard I. Bailey, Cranston, R. I.

In the group of 20 names of the Old Harbor Kennel Club, 10 of which were Massachusetts names, appeared that of Robert J. Bottomley, of Boston, counsel for the group and formerly connected with the Charles H. Innes political machine.

The name of Mr. Innes, who passed on last year, appeared on the list of stockholders of the Eastern Racing Association. Also on this list were Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., Republican member of the Executive Council from Hamilton; the late John T. Lambert, formerly assistant publisher of the Hearst papers in Boston and later publicity agent for the race track; and Abraham B. Casson, who has acted as legislative agent for the Racing Association.

Other Names on List

Also among Eastern Racing stockholders were Ernest J. Goulston and Leopold M. Goulston, Boston advertising men; the Joseph A. Tomasello Estate; Frank Tomasello and Trustees (the Tomasello family are contractors); Linus Travers, Vice-President of the Yankee Network; an organization described as Preston Trust Company, care of Boston Herald, Boston, Mass.; several investment brokerage firms, including Smith, Barney & Co.; Townsend, Anthony & Tyson, and Paine, Webber & Co.; Charles F. Adams of Framingham, Treasurer of the Eastern Racing Association, and two members of his family.

The lists of stockholders issued by the Commission did not state the number of shares held by each. Although Attorney General Paul A. Dever had stated earlier this week that it would be perfectly legal for the Commission to issue the number of shares, as well as the names, the racing body declared today:

Share Totals Withheld

"The number of shares held by each was furnished by the applicants (for racing dates) with the understanding that such information was for the use of the Commission only, and was therefore a privileged document and was so accepted by the Commission. Therefore, this information will not be made public."

Later, the Governor was asked if he would tell the Commission to make public the number of shares. He replied:

"I won't say that I won't tell the Commission, but when they get back from Florida, they undoubtedly will want to tell me what they are doing. If they want my advice, I'll give it."

Asked if he intended to have a check made by his office as to whether those on the lists of stockholders are reputable persons, he answered, laughing: "The newspapers will have all that checked before the Commission returns!"

Witness Before Jury

Henry J. Duffy, a cousin of Edmund L. Dolan, former City Treasurer who is now serving a sentence for jury fixing, was recalled today by the Federal Grand Jury investigating the Dighton dog track for possible income tax law violations on the part of operators and promoters.

After half an hour's questioning, Mr. Duffy was excused, but was segregated from the other witnesses.

Yesterday, Mr. Duffy spent three hours with U. S. Attorney Edmund J. Brandon and Assistant United States Attorney Henry M. Leen in Mr. Brandon's office, to which the witness was escorted by the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Margaret Ravenscroft, sister of James J. Egan, operator of the Dighton track, has been subpoenaed as a witness but marshals report they have been unable to locate her.

Merchant Marine 'Annapolis' Urged by Sea-Author Hallet

An "Annapolis of the Merchant Marine" was urged by Richard Matthews Hallet, Maine author, as a method of making this arm of the American nautical service equal to the Navy. Mr. Hallet spoke in one of the popular lectures of a series given by the Lynn section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at the River Works Hall, General Electric Company at Lynn.

"Just as the United States has a Coast Guard Academy, a Naval Academy, a Military Academy and a "West Point of the Air" so should it have a school for the training of the Merchant Marine," Mr. Hallet said. "The United States Maritime Commission," he said, "has embarked on a shipbuilding program which will place virtually a ship a week in the water for the next 10 years. But where in the world are we going to get all the trained competent seamen to man these vessels unless we begin now to develop them?"

Can't Supply Demand

The Maritime Commission offers some training for merchant marine officers, Mr. Hallet said, but it cannot begin to turn out the numbers that will be needed to man these vessels. Training for seamen is practically nonexistent, he added. Mr. Hallet thought that the Civil Aeronautics Authority's pilot-training program was ideal because it insisted on developing adequate personnel first. American industry, he said, seemed to be more interested in turning out equipment faster than the personnel necessary to operate it, and he thought that this practice ought to be reversed. Eighty per cent of licensed marine personnel, he said, are without natural scientific training.

Cites Japan as Example

As a contrast the Japanese Merchant Marine, he said, is 100 per cent trained. Officers are given an eight-year course and seamen a five-year course before they can represent their country on the deck of a Japanese vessel, he said. Furthermore, he added, they speak the languages of the principal countries where the vessels call.

It is vital to the United States Navy, Mr. Hallet said, that "we have a Merchant Marine for the Navy, for it has little or no value unless it has an adequate service of supply. We are going in the right direction, at least as far as numbers of ships is concerned," he said, "toward leveling the inequality between our Navy and our Merchant Marine." Mr. Hallet said he believed an adequate Merchant Marine was the reason for the effectiveness of the British naval blockade.

Mr. Hallet is well informed on nautical matters, having shipped in sail and steam during the course of an adventurous career. He had his Lynn audience frequently in gales of laughter as he told amusingly and wittingly his adventures aboard ship. He is a familiar figure of the Maine authors group, among whom are Kenneth Roberts and Gladys Hasty Carroll.

Potato Raising Honors Awarded

Edward M. Freitas of Dartmouth has won first honors for potato raising in Massachusetts, according to Howard S. Russell, Secretary of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau. Mr. Freitas grew 527 bushels on a measured acre as compared with a state-wide average of 150 bushels.

Second place went to John Grybko of Sunderland with a yield of 501 bushels on his best acre. A. M. Blackie of Chelmsford with 500 bushels won third place. Twenty-four growers are listed in the 300-Bushel Potato Club, membership in which is limited to those growing 300 or more bushels on an acre. The two highest producers used Chippewas but the Green Mountains are still the principal variety grown in Massachusetts.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Disputed Passage," with Dorothy Lamour and Akim Tamiroff. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "The Cat and the Canary," with Bob Hope. 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
Jean Arthur and James Stewart in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 2:40, 6, 9:10. Also "Five Little Peppers, and How They Grew." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Babes in Arms," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:10, 6:10, 9:05. Also "Charlie Chan in City in Darkness." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Tomorrow: "Rulers of the Sea," featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "Daytime Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell.

Fenway and Paramount—
George Raft, Jane Bryan and William Holden in "Invisible Stripes." Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Henry Goes Arizona," with Frank Morgan. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25. Tomorrow: Sonja Henie in "Everything Happens at Night." Also "Emergency Squad," with Louise Campbell and William Henry.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "March of Time." 11:45 a. m., 2:14, 7:10, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Four Wives," starring Priscilla, Rosemary and Lola Lane. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," with Ann Sothern and Lewis Stone. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka." Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare."

Normandie—
"Mill on the Floss." Also "Babes in Arms."

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring James Stewart. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Fighting Mad." 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Cafe Hostess," with Preston Foster and Ann Dvorak. Also "South of the Border," with Gene Autry. Stage: The Three Sailors, Gloria Blake, Reynolds & White.

Scollay and Modern—
"Gulliver's Travels." Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Our Neighbors—The Carters," with Fay Bainter and Frank Craven. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Skiing in the French Alps," "Training U. S. Aviators," "Popular Science," "Raising Shepherd Puppies," "Merry Wives of Windsor," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Haviland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinees 1:30; evenings, 8. (All seats reserved). Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m., and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

Telepix Cinema—
March of Time, Artie Shaw—Symphony of Swing; Switzerland; Disney cartoon; Science; 30 minutes news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Roaring Twenties," featuring James Cagney and Priscilla Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Tremont—
"Captain Fury," with Victor McLaglan. Also "The Good Fairy," with Margaret Sullivan and Herbert Marshall. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Ginger Rogers in "My Fifth Avenue Girl." Also "When Tomorrow Comes," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer.

University—
Irene Dunne in "Magnificent Obsession." 2:35, 6, 9:20. Also "If I Had a Million," with Charles Laughton. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: "The Amazing Dr. Williams," with Joan Blondell. Also "The Mill on the Floss," with Geraldine Fitzgerald.

Uptown—
"Daytime Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:40, 5:45, 8:50. Also "Rulers of the Sea," starring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Margaret Lockwood. 1, 4, 7, 10:05.

Radio—Page 12

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Two piano recitals by Pierre Luboshutz and Genit Nemenoff. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Spaish Portraits by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano. 2:45.

Continental Hotel, Garden Street, Cambridge—
Lecture on "Some Problems of Modern Literature," by Dr. Theodore Spencer. 11 a. m.

Snowshoes, Not Mouse Traps, Lead Way to Maine Woodsman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOLON, Maine — That adage about the world beating a path to your doorway if you make a superior mouse trap has a hint of fulfillment up here in the remote Maine woods where Charles Holway turns out snowshoes.

He has equipped a Hollywood movie company, a Colorado miner, and, of course, innumerable northwoodsmen with his carefully hand made snowshoes. He's been turning them out for 42 years, and the demand widens a little each year.

It was back in the summer of 1897 that Mr. Holway's father challenged the youngster with the wager that he couldn't make a better pair of snowshoes than the Indian lads did. Taking up the dare, young Holway combed the woods for just the right, straight-grained ash that he needed, then he sawed it up by hand, seasoned it carefully and assembled the few, mostly homemade, tools he needed for his job.

First among the tools was an old scythe, used as a scraper for the choice two or three year old hides he uses. A blacksmith made him a needle and he set to work. That first pair of snowshoes were so good that a trapper ordered a pair just like them for himself. This second pair is still in service, owned by a Rumford Falls man.

Mr. Holway is proud of the fact that one pair of his snowshoes carried Robert Arnold, a message runner for a timber gang, 1,000 miles during a single season.

Today, he still makes his snowshoes just about as he did those first ones. In the spring, when the crust on the snow makes the going on snowshoes easy, he starts looking for likely ash.

He has these trees sawed up into planks and stacks them in his workshop for seasoning. About the first of August, he begins cutting the planks into strips and making his bows. Early in the autumn he starts stringing in the rawhide.

His materials are largely hand worked, the only machine he has is an old planer. He does not process his hides with chemicals, nor does he steam his ash in bending it. To these facts he attributes much of the longevity of his snowshoes.

It is said that one out of every five Maine guides wears Holway snowshoes. He has made them for the United States Government, 56 pairs being made in a month for CCC boys.

His brush with Hollywood came when a movie company flew in to make a northwoods picture. He equipped the cast with snowshoes, and even made a dummy used to represent the villain going over the falls to his just deserts.

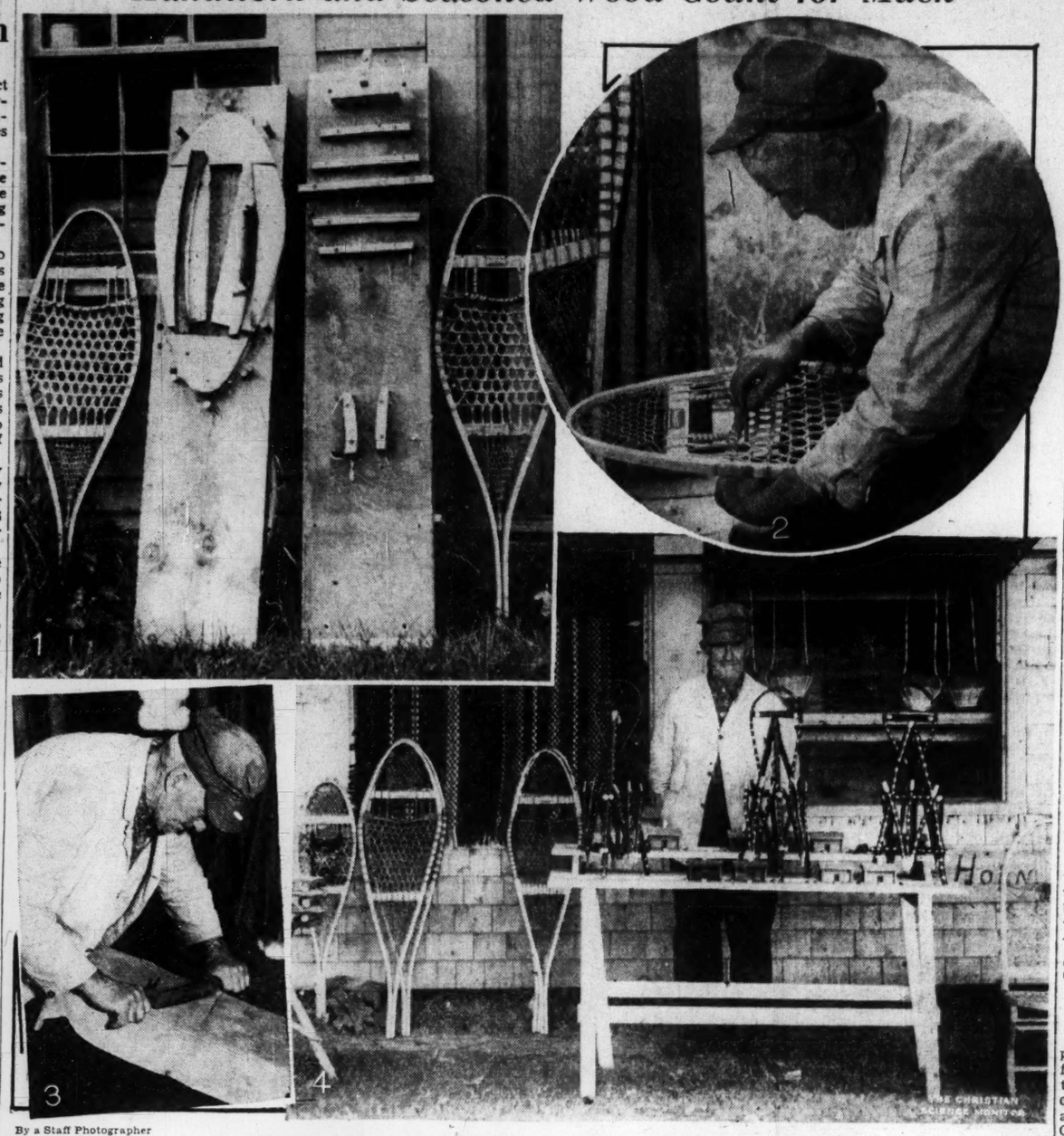
For the most part, snowshoes are used in the world's remote outposts, but even there word of a good thing travels swiftly, so a good portion of the 2,200 snowshoes this craftsman has turned out have gone to points far outside his own Maine woods.

Dr. Merlino President Of Teachers of Italian

A charter member of the 16-year-old American Association of Teachers of Italian, Dr. Camillo P. Merlino, was elected President of that organization at its annual meeting held recently at New Orleans, it is announced.

Dr. Merlino is professor of romance languages at Boston University and former Association Secretary-Treasurer, a post he held for eight years.

Handwork and Seasoned Wood Count for Much



By a Staff Photographer

Charles Holway Met Challenge to Beat Indians' Product

1. Some of the homemade tools Mr. Holway uses. 2. The maker of the much wanted snowshoes in his Maine workshop. 3. Scraping the hides, the only processing to which rawhide is subjected. 4. Mr. Holway in front of his workshop in Solon, Maine, with several pairs of snowshoes, which are now in service in some of the world's remote reaches.

Markets for Peruvian Cotton Offset Loss of German Trade

Foreign Trade Flashes

Rising market quotations changed the year-end cotton situation of Peru from unsatisfactory to good, according to information received by Edmond F. Bemis, commercial agent in charge of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Estimates of unshipped cotton range from 3,000 to 10,000 tons.

Accepting the higher figure as correct, the situation still shows considerable improvement over the corresponding period of 1938, Mr. Bemis points out. Exports from January to November, inclusive, totaled 69,787 metric tons, against 61,449 tons in the corresponding 11 months of 1938. Germany, which ranked second as a destination of Peruvian cotton in recent years, made no purchases since September, 1939, but other countries increased their purchases and offset the loss of the German market.

* * *

To utilize to the utmost all available freight cars and keep rolling stock in motion to a greater extent than at present, Germany has ordered that freight be unloaded on Sundays and holidays, the same as on ordinary days, Mr. Bemis has been informed. Recent German decrees make it mandatory for recipients of freight to unload shipments as soon as possible. The classification of Sundays and holidays as ordinary working days for this purpose, and the providing of heavy penalties for slowness on the part of freight recipients in taking delivery, are part of the new program.

* * *

Electric refrigerators made in the United States have sale potentialities in the Philippine Islands, but the heat and high humidity there mean that larger motor units must be used to get the same results obtained from smaller units in most sections of continental United States, points out Mr. Bemis. Demand for low-priced refrigerators in the Philippines increased definitely during 1938 and the first six months of 1939, he said, which is explained in trade sources by the fact that the low-income group in the Islands is now purchasing foodstuffs in larger quantities.

* * *

Investigation of the Ontario Crown Forests Administration is to be launched by a special legislative committee at Toronto, Jan. 12, Mr. Bemis states. Inquiry will be made into matters pertaining to administration and conservation of the natural resources of the Department of Lands and Forests. This is of interest in the United States because of the large American investment in the Ontario pulp and paper industry. Discussion of the Ontario Government's policy of permitting exportation to the United States of unmanufactured pulpwood is expected.

Springfield Asks Facts in Merger

At the hearing today on the proposed $50,000,000 consolidation of four Western Massachusetts electric companies, Dr. John Bauer, consulting economist of New York and rate expert retained by the City of Springfield, told the Public Utilities Commission that if this consolidation is put through, officials of Springfield will not be in a position to know facts in regard to the operation of the companies.

This data is available now, Dr. Bauer said, because the companies operate on four different systems of accounts. He added that if separate systems were maintained, there would be no particular benefit accrue from the consolidation.

The companies which petitioned permission to consolidate last May, effective Dec. 31, today petitioned that this date be extended to June 30, 1940.

The companies are the United Electric Light Company of Springfield; Pittsfield Electric Company Western Massachusetts Electric Company, and Turners Falls Electric Power Company.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Thursday, Jan. 11

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Thursday, Jan. 11

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—Basic English for Beginners: "Basic and History," Russell Wheeler, Jr.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m. — "Americans All—Immigrants All," transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—Symphony Concert.
8:00 p. m.—"Understanding Music," Dr. Dodald J. Grout, Harvard.
8:30 p. m.—Meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Latin-American Meeting.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners: News in Spanish; Symphonic Music.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7:00 p. m.—Native Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Light Music; Dance Music; Tourist Notes. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Vocal Solo. JZK, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Eindhoven—8:45 p. m.—Transmission to South-Eastern U. S. A. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Talk, "Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Winthrop and Revere Hope to Delay Narrow Gauge Action

New efforts to solve Winthrop's transportation problems were being made today as the seven-member committee established to seek a solution, scheduled a conference with Narrow Gauge Railroad bondholders and officials to determine means of continuing Narrow Gauge service beyond Jan. 27 the date on which the Federal District Court ordered that service be abandoned for financial reasons.

The Committee, headed by Frederick Crocker, was appointed last night by Joseph E. Davidson, Town Moderator, in conformity with the action of the special town meeting which on Monday night turned down a plan to have the Winthrop Branch taken over by the Boston Elevated.

In the meantime, the Narrow Gauge today petitioned Arthur Black, Federal Master in Bankruptcy, for permission to have an appraisal made of the road's assets to see if there are sufficient assets to cover the liens of bondholders. A hearing on the petition was set for one week from today.

The first step planned by the Committee is to attempt to gain continued service for a while longer through a $15,000 contribution to service costs by the town. Similar help will be sought from the bondholders of the Narrow Gauge. Henry Wise, counsel for the Carmen's Union, Division 991, has indicated help may be forthcoming from the Narrow Gauge employees.

"The purpose of this Committee," Mr. Crocker explained, "is to try and keep the railroad running until we can get through a better legislative act and accept the Elevated on terms that are fairer to the town."

He declared it is possible another special town meeting will be called on Jan. 22 to pass on plans developed by the Committee.

Under the "El" purchase plan turned down at Monday's meeting the Town would be forced to pay its share of the annual Elevated deficit, and any deficit arising from operation of the Winthrop line while the passengers would be charged 15-cent fares instead of the present Narrow Gauge 10-cent fare.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	Philip McAleer, talk	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"; sk	Tenor and organ	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen;	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 comedy; music	Governor Saltonstall	"Leaders in Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	C. Boyer in "The Man	N. E. Housing Confer-	Housing talk
8:15 Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	in Evening Clothes"	ence: Nathan Straus.	"Prairie Fals"
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette; Bud	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	"Dukes of Rhythm"
8:45 drama; War news	gram	Vandover; chorus; or.	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	David Ballantine, tenor
9:00 Theater: Sir Cedric	"This Man's Army"	The New Fred Allen	Dance Orchestra	"Melodies of the Music
9:15 Hardwicke in 'The	"This Man's Army"	Show: Merry Macs; Al-	Educational Series	Masters"
9:30 Amazing Dr. Clit-	George Harris's Orch.	len Art Players; guest	"Music by Faith"; so-	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 terhouse"	"Gene and Glenn"	artist; orchestra	loists; orchestra	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Mrs. Roosevelt	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talks; weather	News Service	"Romance in Rhythm"	"Sportscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	George Olsen's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	George Olsen's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Variety; news	"Musical Clock"	'George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour; talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	Studio speaker
8:15 Caroline Cabot	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Al Blake and His Colo-
8:30 Eddie Lee	Variety Hour; talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	rado Ramblers
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	News Service
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School of	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Air	loists; orchestra	'Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Don Artiste, pianist	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife" sk.	"Musical Early Edition"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill" sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother" sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White" sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch.	Poultry talk	Franklin G. Field, bari-
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch.	The Hitmakers, music	tone
11:30 "Big Sister" sk.	Rosa Lee, soprano	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Network speakers	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review.	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Mid-Day Musicale
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Musicalogues
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Hollywood 10:1000"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Marjorie Mills; house-	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Leslie Parker, tenor
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Mastersingers"	hold talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	"Tune Tabloids"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	'Ideas That Came True';	"Betty and Bob"	Concert Orchestra	"Texas Slim"
2:15 'Manhattan Minuet'	dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	Ed Fitzgerald, talk	Harry Rodgers at the
2:30 "Your Family" sk.	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; drama	School of the Air	Console
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Marine Band	Hymns of All Churches	"School of the Air"	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	Rhumba Band	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	"Frankie and Johnnie"
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	"20th Century Music"	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"Melody Time"	Pepper Young's Family	Rudolf Friml, Junior's	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Richard Maxwell	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Orchestra	Organ concert
4:00 Harvard program	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Government Reports	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Studio speakers	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Maids and Men"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Boston Symphony Youth	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Maids and Men"	"Consolairs"
4:45 "In Record Time"	Concert; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Rhythm in Rhyme Time"	Musicale
5:00 Dramatization	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"25 Years Ago"; news	'Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-	"Massachusetts on the	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 views	March"; drama	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Curtain Calls"	"Penny and Her Gang"
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	"The Green Hornet";	George Jessel Variety	Kay Kyser's College of	Housing talk
8:15 questions; answers	mystery drama	Program; guests; orch.	Musical Knowledge	Variety Musicale
8:30 "Strange As It	Joe Penner; Jacques	"Those We Love"; dra-	Kay Kyser's College of	Military Band
8:45 Seems"; war news	Renard's Orchestra	matic sketch	Musical Knowledge	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Olympic Hockey Game	"Good News of 1940";	Dance Orchestra	"Melodies of the Music
9:15 teur hour	Olympic Hockey Game	Edward Arnold, m. c.;	"Song Spinners"	Masters"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	America's Town Meet-	Hattie McDaniel; Ray-	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 teur hour	ing of the Air: "Should	mond Walburn, guests	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	We Extend the Recip-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 S. American Way	rocal Trade Act?"	Bob Burns; Maureen	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	"March of Men and Mo-	O'Hara; Alan Hale;	Henry Weber's Orches-	Dal Danford's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	tors"; drama; music	Hilda Burke; orch.	tra; vocalists	Darrell Calker's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Hockey report	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Men About Town
11:15 the Air"	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Johnny Long's Orch.	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:45 E. Duchin's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	The McFarland Twins	News Service

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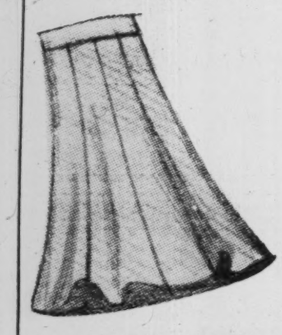
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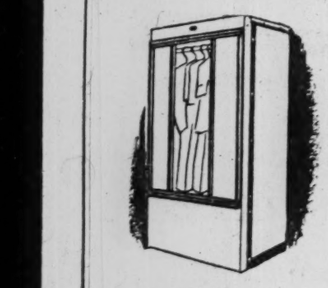
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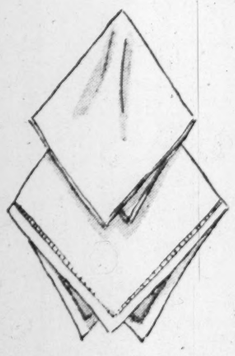
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Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The business (and that's what it is!) of dish washing may be one of your pet chores. On the other hand, the chances are that it's one of your pet peeves. All because it always seems to take so long to wash up the pots and pans and keep the bottoms and the innumerable crevices free from dirt that seems to want to stay where it is. In which case you'll probably be interested in the fact that Pyrex Ovenware is even lower in price than it has been before. We mention the price first, because after all if a newlywed is limited by a small budget, the matter of price is important. There are, of course, other items to be considered in using Pyrex . . . such as the fact that it is practically unbreakable, and the sides don't suddenly bend in, as they do with that cheap tinware you sometimes pick up in a hasty moment of economy. Which, by the way, demands a question mark after it; for such economy is indeed questionable!

However, the Pyrex pieces you stock up with today will be with you for some time, and its clear glass sheen makes it all nothing short of a pleasure to look at. Even when they're in the sink waiting to be washed . . . for they seem to make dish washing so much easier. Personally, our pet is the big quart and a half size double boiler. Probably because heretofore double boilers have been the things we destroy on the average of two a year; just by letting the water boil dry while attempting to produce a favorite dish. But now it's just a matter of glancing down, and the clear view lets us know how much water is left! They're $3.95 now. You can get a big pie plate for around 35 cents, and a small one with room for five servings for only 20 cents. A long, narrow dish for biscuits, upside-down cake and so forth is but 50 cents, and a saucepan $1.25, with a detachable handle. At R. H. White's.

Making Things More Comfortable for Oscar

Are there times when you sort of wonder just what your little Oscar should be wearing . . . as far as his own peculiarities are concerned? We mean, does he fuss at the sleeves in his little shirts; does he kick the bed covers off with one swoop, and all that sort of thing. Then maybe you'd like to know that Carter's representative, Mrs. Turner, is to be at Jordan Marsh's Baby Shop all this week, with all kinds of suggestions as to how to make things more comfortable for the young folks in your family (to say nothing of you!) The suggestions are, of course, things like Carter's Crib-Tucker that sells for around $3.95, and keeps babies under the covers where they belong.

(A Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

OverheadRoad Advocated For Traffic Snarls

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee composed of representatives of all traffic agencies, to consider the heretofore unanswerable whys and wherefors of Boston traffic.

Mr. Harriman referred to the Old Colony Parkway, Worcester Turnpike and Jamaica Plain course of Route One of the major outlets to the south of Boston. The Newburyport Turnpike, North Shore Radial to Lynn and the Northern Artery penetrate northward. Between these north- and south-bound units in the metropolitan highway system lies Boston's central shopping area with its narrow, crooked streets which Mr. Harriman believes do not lend themselves to obvious rapid transit improvements.

On the other hand, he said, an elevated highway will take four times the volume of traffic as a surface road of similar dimensions. And four times the available facilities is what Boston requires to iron out its traffic pattern. Mr. Harriman believed that the downtown district, which is only a mile across from Dorchester Bay to the Charles River, is too small to provide needed facilities for traffic. Land values are too high to take space away from business and give it to traffic, he pointed out. Hence, his insistence upon a two-level road which will not take away from existing business space, yet will take traffic out of the heart of Boston as fast as it pours in.

Tempo Increased

In other words, the tempo of traffic will be increased, said the planning expert, to the point where business will be more profitable.

Mr. Harriman revealed that the Planning Commission was now at work on a program for traffic relief in Greater Boston that will prove as comprehensive as the Whitten thoroughfare plan of 1927, much of which has been completed in suburban Boston, but too little of which has been pushed to completion within Boston proper. In this program, an elevated highway will be stressed as one of the major projects, although Mr. Harriman's personal opinion is that the elevated road should be the first project attempted.

"At 30 miles an hour," Mr. Harriman stated, "a motorist could cover the entire downtown district in five minutes on an elevated road. Cost would be about $5,000,000, and every million spent on so-called expedients will only take so much away from the real solution. If Boston wants to save the downtown district, it must make itself accessible to traffic and not attempt to keep it out."

The planning authority and Trustee of the Power Association made it plain that he was expressing his own opinions and not that of the Planning Commission or any other agency. He said an engineer recently asked him why Boston could not build the elevated roadway last, with other less expensive improvements being made first.

Mr. Harriman's answer was that the elevated road might obviate the necessity for the other projects, hence why not put the money for other projects into the main solution. All the other projects, he held, will not substantially diminish the need for the elevated highway.

Action Elsewhere

New York and Chicago have both based their latest traffic relief programs upon elevated roads, he said, with the result that these cities are now beginning to see a measure of daylight through the dark streams of vehicular traffic. Boston must either follow the example of New York and Chicago or business migrations out of the downtown district will become serious, he said.

Mr. Harriman's own corporation, the Power Association, moved from Broad Street to its present new location in Park Square because of traffic congestion, he continued. Park Square is now becoming a settlement area for former intown business houses. Boston University, he said, has gone out on Commonwealth Avenue. Vacant buildings in Kenmore Square are being taken over by companies that would rather not settle in the downtown districts. Others are moving well out into the suburbs.

Ranee of Sarawak in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Wife of British Raja From Borneo Welcomed

Mrs. William Dana Orcutt, left, extends a greeting to the visitor who addressed the fourth Morning of Diversion at the Somerset.

Experiences of a White Ranee

An Englishwoman who has been for 30 years Ranee of Sarawak, a British Protectorate in Borneo, told of her experiences before nearly 300 women subscribers to the Mornings of Diversion at the Hotel Somerset, Boston.

She is the daughter of Viscount Esher of England. She is accustomed to spend half of each year in her home country. Resplendent in native Malay dress—a long, draped regalia, red, threaded with gold, and wearing gold slippers, many bracelets, and dangling green jade earrings, she said she hasn't been out of native dress for 30 years, hasn't worn a hat for 10. Her husband, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, is, she says, not only the sole independent and autocratic British ruler, but the only white Raja in the world. He is the third in his line to carry the title. His grandfather acquired it when defending these native tribes in their feud, on an adventuring trek of his to the Far East. Her husband rules over half a million people, in a territory covering 50,000 square miles.

Hostesses for this morning included Mrs. M. Graeme Haughton, Mrs. Philip S. Sears, Miss Alice Sargent, Mrs. Horace Binney, Mrs. Henry D. Tudor, Mrs. William E. Nickerson, Mrs. Alvin T. Fuller, and Mrs. Channing Cox.

Puppet Opera On For Another Week

The Victor Puppet Opera Troupe, which has "played" to 12,000 visitors at Jordan Marsh's main store during the last week, will be held over until Saturday, it was announced yesterday by officials of the company. Just one week ago presentations of the opera troupe began in the store's main building in an auditorium on the sixth floor.

Six performances daily will be given by the troupe, with "Aida" being presented today, "La Traviata" tomorrow and "Faust" on Friday. There is no admission charge to the opera which was heard by thousands of persons during its New York World's Fair engagement last season.

By means of an ingenious arrangement of rods the 13-inch puppets are worked internally by a crew of five expert operators, instead of by strings from a bridge suspended above the stage, as are most puppet shows. This feature permits the puppets to enter and exit through doorways in a most natural manner. These actions are synchronized with RCA-Victor recordings of the various operas "performed" by the miniature troupe. The opera sets are on one-fifth scale and are said to present one of the finest collections of miniatures in the United States.

Ernest Wolff, a former University of Chicago music and languages student, conceived the Opera Puppet Troupe, and is its director, while Mrs. Theresa Wolff designed all the miniature costumes.

Harvard Bauhaus Exhibit—And Chess

An exhibit showing the methods and widespread influence of the Bauhaus, world-famous school of design, and including a functionally designed set of chess men, is now on public view at Robinson Hall, Harvard University.

The Bauhaus was founded by Walter Gropius at Weimar, Germany, in 1919, and continued until 1933 when it was closed by the National Socialist Government. Students there were trained in what has come to be known as "functional" architecture. Flat-roofed houses, "modern" furniture, porcelain and metal tableware, original interior decoration, and even new ideas in sculpture, were included in the curriculum.

Dr. Gropius is now Professor of Architecture and Chairman of that Department in Harvard University. Under his direction, many of the Bauhaus methods have found their way into Robinson Hall. All graduate students in the Harvard School of Design, for example, must spend a portion of their time in workshops gaining actual practical training; before they graduate they are not only architects but carpenters, electricians, plumbers, and interior decorators as well. Courses in design include the traditional information about outline and color, but they also treat such subjects as the properties of materials, and their adaptability and usefulness.

That Dr. Gropius' influence has spread throughout the United States is well demonstrated by the current exhibit, which was prepared by the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

Examples of architecture, stage design, advertising and magazine layout, and household furnishings are included.

The "functional" chess men also shown are designed in such a way that their shape indicates the type of move each is permitted to make in the course of a game.

Federal Official of WPA To Speak in Bay State

Col. F. C. Harrington, Federal Works Projects Administration Commissioner, will address municipal officials in Springfield and Boston when he arrives in Massachusetts for a two-day visit next Friday, Lieut. Col. John J. McDonough, New England regional Director, announced today.

Colonel Harrington is expected to arrive in Springfield Friday noon to address the Western Massachusetts Association of Mayors, Selectmen and County Commissioners. Friday evening he will be principal speaker at the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts meeting at the Parker House in Boston.

He will also address a meeting of WPA executives from New England states at a breakfast Saturday morning.

Concord Pike Bridge May Be Open March 1

Motorists driving from Boston to Lexington, Concord, Medford or Malden will have to detour around the Alewife Parkway Bridge for at least another two months while repairs on the overpass are being completed, Metropolitan District officials said today.

The route, connecting Concord Avenue and the Concord Turnpike, was closed Nov. 7 after sinking of the abutments had left gaps across the roadway on each side. There was danger of the bridge girders, which rest on the abutments, slipping from their moorings.

Metropolitan District Commission officials originally hoped to have the highway open by Jan. 1. They planned to install six new piles on each side to repair the existing gaps, bolster the abutments and prevent new gaps. The piles are 18 inches wide and it was originally planned to sink them 100 feet. Engineers found it impossible to sink them beyond 50 feet, however, so it was decided to put 12 on each side instead of six. The piles are hollow steel and are filled with concrete after being sunk.

About half the piles have been driven. In addition, workmen are tearing out the sunken abutment on the Turnpike side, where settling was the worst, and replacing it with a new one. With fair weather, the work may be completed by March 1, Benjamin R. Davis, director and chief engineer of the M. D. C., stated. M. D. C. officials were not anxious to predict a definite date for reopening the highway.

No increased costs will result from the delay, Mr. Davis explained, because the work is being done by a private contracting firm which bears labor expense. The bridge was not built originally under M. D. C. direction, but was a project of the State Department of Public Works, and was later turned over to the M. D. C. for maintenance. Repairs will cost $30,000.

Boston Credit Men Elect Their Officers

Directors and officers of the Boston Credit Men's Association were chosen last night at the 43rd annual meeting of that organization at Schrafft's, 16 West Street. James A. Mawn, President, presided, and following the dinner William J. Fortune, Assistant Vice-President, The National Shawmut Bank of Boston, and for a number of years advisor to the Bureau of New England Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, gave "Some Observations."

The vote for directors resulted as follows:

Terms expiring annual meeting, 1943.
Woodson W. Baldwin, Charles M. Bennett, Thomas J. Connelly, Mrs. Hermine A. Fischer, Julius F. Hailler, Clayton M. Mathewson, James A. Mawn, Enos G. Nickerson, Henry H. Seitz, Harry W. Thompson, Roland L. Wentworth, Albert F. White.
Term expiring annual meeting, 1942.
Chester C. Gray.
Terms expiring annual meeting, 1941.
Henry J. Bornhoft and Laurence S. Day.

Fred S. Arnold was elected Treasurer; Richard H. Hitchcock, Assistant Treasurer; Joseph M. Paul, Clerk—these terms expiring at the annual meeting, 1941.

Harvard Marshal Named

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 10 (AP)—Walter H. Trumbull, '15, of Weston, Treasurer and Director of Admissions at Middlesex School, last night was elected Chief Marshal of the Harvard Alumni, to lead the graduates at University commencement exercises next June.

Bureaus Enjoy Work Space In N. H. State House Annex

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10—The $1,000,000 State House Annex is now occupied by 21 State departments and agencies, all brought under one roof after being located in various parts of the city in rented quarters not particularly suited to the needs of the occupants.

Wendell D. Crowell, Superintendent of the State House Building and Grounds Department, reports that the move will save approximately $30,000 outside rent annually.

* * *

College Studies Region

Study of industry and labor, the church, the community, and the family will be conducted in 38 towns composing the Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee Region by 27 selected students of the classes of religion, sociology, psychology, history, and economics of Colby Junior College, as field work. A steering committee will co-ordinate the research of the various groups and a report will be issued in May.

* * *

Pauper Law Fortified

The selectmen in Rockingham County, which embraces the Exeter-Portsmouth area, have voted for retention of the law disfranchising paupers. By 26 to 9, the selectmen voted to retain the pauper law, which states that "no person shall be considered a pauper . . . unless he has been assisted as such within 90 days prior to the (town) meeting in which he claims the right to vote." As a result of the organized action of the selectmen of this section, a copy of the resolution will be sent to the county delegation at the State Legislature. This law has long been on the New Hampshire statute books, but there seems to be some question as to the degree that disfranchising has been enforced, at least in recent years, when aid has become more common.

* * *

Planning for The Weirs

Frederick P. Clarke, State Planning Director, is working on plans for the rehabilitation of The Weirs, Winnepesaukee resort damaged a few weeks ago by fire. While a number of proposals for rebuilding the property have been advanced, Mr. Clarke says his plans, as far as they have been completed, call for no revolutionary changes. Suggestion is made that as the State already has holdings at The Weirs, the property might be added to and might be developed and operated on a self-supporting and self-liquidating basis, in much the same manner as the Cannon Mountain Aerial Passenger Tramway.

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FINEST DRESSES

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33.00 ORIGINALLY 49.95 to 59.50

49.00 ORIGINALLY 69.50 to 98.50

Afternoon, dinner and evening dresses. Also greatly reduced in price are many other finer dresses . . . some suitable for Southern wear. Third floor.

In most cases intermediate mark-downs have been taken.

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Annual Sale

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Tea Gowns - - - Housecoats

Hand quilted blue velvet housecoat, size 36. Was $47.50, now $29.50

Mat velvet soft tearose housecoat, stitched in gold. Size 14. Was $75, now $39.50

Quilted zippered flowered housecoats—blue, size 16; tearose, size 16 Were $37.50, now $19.50

Pale tearose crepe tea gown. Embroidered in gold. Size 16. Was $59.50, now $29.50

Angelica blue velvet tea gown, ermine trim. Size 12. Was $59.50, now $39.50

Rose velvet tea gown. Size 16. Was $78, now $35

Many other comparable values

Fur bed jackets, velvet lined

size 14, 16, 18

were $35, now $25

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b. In perforated white buck or Miami blue calf, funnel bow $16.75.
c. In white buck, brown or blue calf accents—chamois buck, tan calf trim. New curvex heel $16.75.
d. "Wedge" step-in pump of white linen, tan or blue calf binding $14.75.

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342 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

National Hockey League Meeting in New York Today—Dartmouth in Town Again

Detroit Fails to Provide Offense Against Local Six

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Art Ross seems to display no great amount of concern about the 17-game splurge of the New York Rangers. He is more concerned about what disposition will be made of his complaint against Conn Smythe at the National Hockey League meeting in New York today.

The Bruin vice-president took the mid-night to New York after the Boston 3-1 victory over Detroit. He has filed protest with the league against the Toronto manager for inserting an advertisement in a Boston paper which Ross claims was a harmful stunt. Just what will transpire when those governers get together is difficult to say and since the meeting will be closed it hardly matters.

Possibly the league will inflict the $1,000 fine on Smythe as requested by Ross, but whether or not it has little or no bearing on the game of hockey so far as the paying customer is concerned. If fewer internal troubles of the governors were aired publicly and more about the hockey player substituted the game might appear in a more favorable light to all.

No Better Than Tied

Although the Rangers have gone through the 17-straight games without defeat, they are no better off in the standing than a triple tie with Boston and Toronto this morning. This, of course, is because the remaining clubs of the circuit, Detroit, Canadiens, Chicago and Americans, are too much below standard to do more than go through the motions of upsetting the decorum of the upper-crust. A deplorable situation and about all one can say about it is—so what!

Last night, before the Detroit-Boston game, Manager Jack Adams told the writer that his team is coming along. He meant, I presume, defensively, because he quickly added, "But we can't seem to score." And that is what really made them look bad in the game that followed.

Several times the Wings had opportunities, although the general offense was pretty sad. If Detroit had a good center to make plays the team would be at least 25 per cent better than at present. In fact, it really looked like Frankie Brimsek would ring up his third shutout of the season until the final minute of play.

It would be paying a remarkable tribute to Ebbie Goodfellow, veteran Detroit defenseman, to say that his strategy ruined Brimsek's hope of a shutout. And we'll chance it since it did seem as if Goodfellow deliberately enacted the scene that brought about the score. He carried, shot to the back boards, roughed both Crawford and Portland, Boston defensemen, and with conditions riled he was left uncovered and snared a pass to score easily. He had nothing to lose with less than a minute to play and evidently figured he could upset the Boston defense and during chaotic conditions capitalize.

Moore Is Hero

The hero of the game in this corner was Alfie Moore, the spare goalie for Detroit. He turned aside countless dangerous thrusts of the Boston team and for a chap who seldom plays in regulation games he did a grand job of tending goal. Today he is en route to Indianapolis to fill in for an ailing goalie there and if Thompson is not ready to resume has place in the Detroit nets Friday night he probably will return to the Wings again.

Detroit looked fairly sound defensively, employing somewhat the same system as that used by the Rangers and Toronto. They checked the Bruins deep in Boston territory but were not able to follow so closely with backchecking as Toronto and Rangers. The defense makes mistakes, but has one attribute the Bruins could use to a little more advantage—they hit and hit hard at every opportunity.

* * *

Carson Cooper, known as shovel shot when patrolling right wing for Boston back in the 1925-26 and 1926-27 season was at the game. . . He teamed with Jimmy Herbert to give Boston its first scoring punch in the National Hockey League. . . Cooper later went to Canadiens and Detroit. . . At present he is scouting for Detroit and came on for a visit with Manager Adams. . . Cooper's old center, Herbert, is now up in the north woods of Canada somewhere.

* * *

Three members of the Boston College football team visited the Boston dressing room after the game. . . All three lines of the Bruins figured in the scoring. . . Dumart converted from Schmidt and Bauer in the first period, Cain tapped in a smart forward pass from Jackson in the second, and Hamill made no mistake on a Cowley pass in the third period.

Bates Has Tufts Back on Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine—Tufts College and University of New Hampshire will replace Arnold and Harvard on the Bates football schedule for next season, according to announcement by the Bates Athletic Department.

Tufts was replaced by Northeastern in 1937 and the meeting in 1940 will be the first between the two schools in two years.

Of the seven games listed for the Bobcats, but three will be played here. The home games include: American International, a newcomer last year; Bowdoin; and Colby.

The complete schedule:

Sept. 28—American International. Oct. 5—University of New Hampshire at Durham; 12—Tufts College at Medford; 19—Northeastern University at Boston; 26—University of Maine at Orono. Nov. 2—Bowdoin College; 11—Colby College.

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News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

1. CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, former national women's golf champion, who recently scored three aces on her home course here—the first Dec. 22, the second on Dec. 29 and the third Jan. 6. Since she took up golf seven years ago Mrs. Page has made a total of eight holes-in-one. 2. SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.—Homer Spofford, former Princeton grid star, offers the cameraman an interesting picture as he seems to soar through the air on skis. Actually, Spofford is executing a Gelendesprung on one of the ski trails near here at a point where snow and sky seem to melt together. 3. PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Bill Kern, who has resigned as head football coach at Carnegie Tech. His resignation completes a wholesale departure of the city's major sports figures within less than a year's time. Jock Sutherland quit as coach of Pittsburgh, John P. Smith as coach of Duquesne; Pie Traynor withdrew from managership of the Pittsburgh baseball club and Johnny Blood gave up leadership of the Pirate professional gridsters. 4. BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—Lawson Little, former British and American Amateur champion and now a Bretton Woods, N. H., professional, finished with one of the greatest rounds in Los Angeles Open history to win the fifteenth renewal of the classic Jan. 8, at the Los Angeles Country Club with a 72-hole total of 282. Amateur Johnny Dawson, of Hollywood, Calif., with a chance to win the tournament when the final round started over one of the slowest and soggiest courses in the history of the event, closed with a 75, tying for fourth place, and winning the amateur trophy. Photo shows Johnny Dawson (left) with his amateur trophy and Lawson Little, winner of the Open Golf Tournament, showing Dawson his check and medal.

Three Eastern League Cage Games Scheduled Tonight

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Three Eastern Intercollegiate League basketball teams—Columbia, Harvard, and Yale—get their first taste of "Ivy League" competition tonight, and, at the same time, the fans may get some indication of how the race will shape up.

So far, there has been only one league game. The Pennsylvania team turned back Cornell by one point last Saturday. Tonight, the Quakers play Yale, another team whose status is rather uncertain, on the Elis' court. Harvard and Columbia meet at New York in the other league contest.

Yale was sixth in the seven-team league last season, but has beaten three preliminary rivals, including a fair Fordham team, this season. Penn's record is somewhat more impressive. Before facing Cornell, the Quakers turned back California and Maryland, two pretty good clubs.

Columbia's student body is all steamed up about its little, but speedy, team led by Albie Meyers, last season's league-leading scorer. The Lions were rather unimpressive in losing to California, Stanford and Fordham, but last Saturday's victory over Navy was a distinct improvement. The students even have organized a pre-game pep rally. They seem safe enough for one night, for Harvard has dropped five straight games this season and looks to be headed for the cellar again.

Cornell, whose stock has taken a sharp drop as a result of early season performances, dropped another non-league game last night, its seventh defeat in 10 starts. The Big Red team did not have anything to match the scoring of Bob Collins, Colgate captain, and went down before the Maroons, 45-36, in an overtime game. Collins scored 20 points and Bob Meeker, sub center, 10.

Outside the league, the doubleheader at the Philadelphia Convention Hall tops tonight's program. The feature game sends New Mexico State, starting an eastern tour after winning seven of eight games in its home territory, against Temple, which has lost three games and scored a couple of notable victories. St. Joseph's meets City College of New York in the other contest.

Two-Mile Field Swells As Mehl and Deckard Enter

The two-mile field in the V. F. W. meet at the Garden on Saturday was virtually complete today when the entries of Walter Mehl, long-gaited Big Ten mile champion, and Tommy Deckard, Indiana graduate, were received.

Mehl, winner of the Sugar Bowl 3,000 from Don Lash, has never raced in New England. Deckard defends the V. F. W. event, for he uncorked a tremendous rallying kick to beat Lash here last winter, one of the three occasions last year upon which he took his former team mate.

Mehl New Here

Landing Mehl for Saturday's race at the Garden was a promotional masterpiece, coming hard on the heels of Greg Rice's entry, for the Notre Damer, like Mehl, has never competed here.

The field at this writing embraces Don Lash, world indoor record holder; Deckard, national steeplechase champion and a 9m. 5s. two-miler; Greg Rice, national collegiate champion and record holder; the veteran Joe McCluskey, present outdoor national steeplechase champion, and Mehl, a powerful two-miler who in his senior year at Wisconsin last season concentrated almost entirely on the mile.

This is a small, select field, unquestionably one of the fastest collectively to ever be assembled at the Boston Garden. Every contestant has beaten 9m. 11s. for the distance.

Debut on Boards

Mehl will be making his debut on the boards. Last year he unfurled a fast 4m. 13.3s. mile in beating Greg Rice for the Central Intercollegiate title. Subsequently, the Wisconsin runner was runner-up to Louis Zamperini of Southern California in both the national collegiate and Coast vs. Big Ten mile races.

In winning the Big Ten Mile championship last year Mehl showed a 4m. 14.4s mile, one of the fastest ever raced in that circuit. He is a tall, long strided runner with a dangerous finishing kick, the power of which was demonstrated on Dec. 31 at the Sugar Bowl, when he left Lash and Rice gasping under his wild finish.

Deckard obviously is in fine condition. He won the Sugar Bowl steeplechase and last Saturday in New York battled Lash straight to the tape at two miles. The time of 8m. 8.6s on a flat floor was spectacular.

Beat Lash Twice

Deckard, as mentioned, whipped Lash thrice last year, and his No. 1 conquest for 1939 was at the Princeton invitation meet in June, when he ran away with the two-mile event.

The V. F. W. event is a singular one in that the two men who prevented a Lash monopoly of the two-mile distance last year in this nation are pitted against him. They are Rice and Deckard, supported by Mehl, considered at Wisconsin a potential Olympian.

Meanwhile, the entries for the New England 3-A. U. indoor championships continue to swell the program.

One of the most interesting title events in prospect is the 600-yarder, which has drawn the entries of, among others, Don Fleet, Bob Folsom and Carle Morrill of the Boston A. A., Frank Mascianica of Northeastern, and Bob Dixon, stylish-strided Rhode Island State junior.

Morrill, latest addition to the B. A. A. ranks, is a former Rhode Island middle-distance star, a contender for three seasons in the New England intercollegiate championships and a bulwark of those fast R. I. State mile relay teams.

Sports Around the Hub

The Annual Cry for Higher Salaries

Those in touch with big league baseball get an annual laugh out of the high-salaried player who, about this time each year, threatens to "quit the game" unless the club meets his financial demands. Of course, his bark is always worse than his bite. Not even the cocky player himself is stupid enough to suppose that he can make baseball money back on the farm, or selling oil burners. But the threat must be heard, just the same.

The shouting of Dizzy Dean, for example, is a joke, and certainly does not improve the morale of the Chicago Cubs. Last season the veteran right-hander won six games and lost four, only seven of which were complete nine-inning efforts. For this he is said to have received in the vicinity of $45,000. And now he publicly refuses to accept a reduction.

If Dean is sincere in his comeback campaign, he could make himself popular with the clubs, fans, and press by going to Catalina Island with a $1.00 contract and earning his checks the same as everyone else has to. A winning year would mean a generous reward from Owner Wrigley. Dean and other players forget that base hits and fast balls are cashable only in baseball.

* * *

With Glenn Cunningham, Archie San Romani, Chuck Fenske and the Rideout twins entered, the mile run at the Veterans of Foreign Wars track and field meet on Garden board Saturday night should be—as they said back in school days—a honey. The Rideouts are unpredictable, but always troublesome. Fenske, the critics maintain, is starting his most successful campaign. San Romani is ready, judging by his triumph at the Sugar Bowl. And, of course, the old master Cunningham will be protecting a perfect record, for he has never been beaten here.

* * *

Incidentally, the Veterans of Foreign Wars meet is bringing in such a high class track and field entry list, the K. of C. and B. A. A. meet directors will be pushed to uphold the standard.

* * *

After their game at Toronto tomorrow night and the Garden date with Canadiens Sunday, the Bruins will be idle for a solid week. Idle, at least, as far as the schedule is concerned. Art Ross and Cooney Weiland will keep them tuned up with practice sessions. The Ice Follies are at the Garden all next week.

* * *

The following week, however, finds the B's facing a pair of choice dates, considering recent developments at the top of the National Hockey League standing. They meet Rangers at New York on Sunday, Jan. 21, and the Maple Leafs here the next Tuesday.

* * *

Northeastern's track varsity has elected Frank Mascianica, former state interscholastic 600-yard titleholder at Everett High, as captain for this season. The election was determined by mail vote.

* * *

Eddie Collins, Red Sox general manager, announced today that Gene Desautels, catcher, and Lefty Lefebvre, pitcher, had signed contracts for 1940. Lefebvre will go to San Francisco in the Dominic Di Maggio deal, but only under optional agreement.

Quebec Bonspiel

QUEBEC (CP)—Because most British curlers are "not of military age," organizers of Quebec's 27th annual international curling bonspiel do not believe the war will affect the series of competitions which opens Jan. 22 and ends five days later.

Col. A. de M. Bell, chairman of the 'spiel committee, said entries probably will begin to arrive here soon. Last year about 45 rinks from Ontario, Quebec and the United States participated.

"We usually have five rinks from Brookline, Mass., and we expect to have them again," the chairman said. "Nearly half of last year's entries, of course, came from the Quebec district."

Divided into irons and granites sections, the annual 'spiel is run off on the rinks of Quebec City's three curling clubs, Victoria, Quebec and Jacques Cartier.

Usually about 10 trophies and cups are up for competition.

Green to Play Harvard On Arena Ice Saturday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A Dartmouth hockey team from which "not much can be expected"—in the very words of Coach Eddie Jeremiah—but which has managed to stay undefeated in five games arrives in Boston this coming Saturday to meet Harvard in the opening game of the annual Quadrangular League race.

This affair will mark the 45th meeting between the Crimson and the Green in a series extending back to 1907. Over the 33-year span Harvard holds a large advantage, with 31 wins as against 12 for Dartmouth. One game ended in a 2-2 tie.

Dartmouth Favored

From all accounts and despite Jeremiah's woebegone expression, the Indians will be the favorite to take the Harvards for the fifth time in a row, a feat which would see Jeremiah-coached teams still bear the distinction of not having been beaten by the Crimson. In fact, since Eddie took over at Hanover two years ago, Dartmouth teams have been undefeated in Quadrangular League competition, and have only bowed to one American college—Clarkson Tech. Last year, however, the Junior Olympics managed to outscore the Indians 6-5 at the Garden.

With such a record in back of them, the Indians should be expected to bowl along their merry way in college competition. Yet a glance at last year's graduating list would reveal why Jeremiah shrugs off those five wins—over Colby, M. I. T., Colgate, Boston College, and Williams—and maintains that fair-minded critics will agree.

Greatest Unit

In his opinion the class of 1939 contained the greatest hockey unit in Dartmouth history. Gone from the scene are such stars as Buddy Foster and Jim Feeley, now members of the Boston Olympics; Dave Walsh, clever wing; Wes Goding, outstanding goalie; Junie Merriam, Art Larkin, Les Chase, and Earle Seeley.

To offset their loss, Jeremiah can count six veterans in the fold, two of whom cannot play. Johnny Kelley was injured in the Stanford football game and has not yet recovered, while Sam Snow is on academic probation. These two were placed in Eddie's plan as wings for the veteran Fred Maloon.

Veterans

The other three veterans are Capt. Dan Sullivan, whom Eddie says is one of the best players in the country and a candidate for the crown worn by Capt. Austie Harding of Harvard last year, "Soup" Campbell, and Mal Cross. Cross and Sullivan form with first line with John Brooks at center. For a second line Maloon is flanked by Pete Keir and Bill Morrow. Campbell brings the only experience to defense, where he teams with Ray Watlles, while a sophomore, Ted Lapres, has worked every game in goal so far.

Before the season opened, the dark-haired Dartmouth coach declared that Yale and Princeton would be the ones to watch in the Quad League this year, with no American team being able to upset the supremacy of the Canadian sextets in the Triple I League. Half of his prediction seems to be borne out, for in five meetings with teams from Canada in international competition, Yale, Princeton, and Harvard have yet to win a game. It remains to be seen, however, just what Dartmouth will be able to do.

Shutout

Harvard's last appearance was its shutout at the hands of McGill 7-0 last Saturday night—Clark Hodder's first in 10 years of coaching Crimson sextets. The score was a true indication of McGill supremacy, for while Harvard never became demoralized, it could not match either the speed or finesse of the flashing Redmen.

Despite the defeat, Coach Hodder sees no necessity of changing his team. In fact, Clark's own statement of a month back has come as true as Jeremiah's, for he stated then that Harvard, with no outstanding player or stickhandler, would have its troubles winning a game in league play. He did say, though, that as the season went along, the Crimson would improve its skating power and would make things interesting for all teams it met.

Dartmouth is the last of the seven Triple I League teams to go into action, anda win for either Harvard or Dartmouth tonight will place the victor in a triple tie for second with McGill and Queen's. The winner, of course, will take over the lead in the Quad loop.

The series record for the Harvard-Dartmouth competition follows:

Harvard-Dartmouth Series Record

Year	Winner	Score
1907	Harvard	12-3
1908	Harvard	10-3
1909	Harvard	1-0
1910	Harvard	5-0
1911	Harvard	12-1
1912	Harvard	7-3
1913	Harvard	3-1
1914	Harvard	2-1
1915	Dartmouth	4-2
1916	Harvard	6-0
1917	Harvard	3-0
1918	No Game	
1919	No Game	
1920	Harvard	4-2
1921	Harvard	5-0
1922	Harvard	3-0
1923	Dartmouth	1-0
1924	Dartmouth	4-3
1925	Harvard	2-1
1926	Harvard	3-2
1927	Harvard	4-2
	Tie Game	2-2
1928	Dartmouth	4-1
1929	Dartmouth	2-1
	Harvard	3-2
1930	Harvard	3-2
	Harvard	4-0
1931	Harvard	4-2
	Harvard	3-2
1932	Harvard	5-2
	Harvard	6-2
1933	Harvard	3-2
	Harvard	5-2
1934	Dartmouth	4-1
	Dartmouth	3-2
1935	Harvard	6-2
	Harvard	9-3
1936	Harvard	3-2
	Dartmouth	6-4
	Harvard	19-1
1937	Harvard	2-0
	Harvard	14-4
1938	Dartmouth	3-2
	Dartmouth	7-6
1939	Dartmouth	3-1
	Dartmouth	4-2

Won by

Harvard	31
Dartmouth	12
Tied	1

Local Coaches To Give Aid To Hoop Amateurs

Believing that organized amateur basketball has a definite place in the general scheme of public recreation, basketball coaches from five major colleges located in Boston and vicinity yesterday volunteered actively to support the Boston Amateur Basketball Commission at the annual meeting of the organization held in the Walker Memorial of M. I. T.

Enrolled as members of the commission, Wes Fesler, Harvard; Henry McCarthy, M. I. T.; Mel Collard, Boston University; Jim Dunn, Northeastern; and Art Cochrane, Tufts, endorsed the commission's aims and pledged co-operation with James Parker, President; Henry McGuiness, Vice-President, and W. Duncan Russell, Secretary-Treasurer.

Committee

A Basketball Directors Committee of the commission, which includes representatives of various Boston groups that have self-contained basketball leagues is made up of the following: Nathan Hurwitz, Boys Club of Boston, Chairman; William M. Mullen, Boston Park Department; Morris Goldberg, School Centers; William Hultgren, Boston Y. M. C. A.; Norman H. Ludlow, churches; Santo Marino, settlements; Samuel O. Smith, Boston Y. M. H. A.; Daniel F. O'Keefe, West End House; and Maurice Foster, Burroughs Newsboys Foundation.

An honorary committee of sponsors which includes Mayor Tobin, Chairman Long of the Park Department, and Stephen P. Cabot, President, Community Service of Boston, Inc., annually awards the James Crowley Memorial Cup to the winners of the commission championships, which are participated in by the winners of the different league competitions.

Water Boy to Varsity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—From waterboy to a member of the varsity squad is quite a jump, but that is the record of Dale DeKoster, junior guard, a member of the Iowa State basketball squad. DeKoster acted as the waterboy in games played before Christmas. After Christmas he had completed his required three quarters as an Iowa State student and became eligible for varsity competition.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Boston University	2	0	14	2	1.000
Boston College	2	0	17	6	1.000
Colby	1	0	6	2	1.000
Northeastern	1	1	7	14	.500
New Hampshire	0	2	4	13	.000
M. I. T.	0	2	4	11	.000
Bowdoin	0	1	2	6	.000
Middlebury	0	0	0	0	.000

Results Jan. 9

Boston University 9, New Hampshire 1.
Boston College 11, Northeastern 3.
Colby 6, Bowdoin 2.

36 Men Entered By Northeastern For Garden Meet

Northeastern University will be represented by 36 individuals and a relay team in the second annual Veteran of Foreign Wars track meet at the Garden Saturday night. Frank Mascianica of Everett, newly elected captain of the Huskies, heads the array.

Mascianica will run the 600 and probably the relay, while his brother Joe, now a freshman at Northeastern, will compete in the hurdles. Also in that timber-topping event will be Ed Macfarland of Winthrop, former State B interscholastic champion.

Jack Caswell, who ran second to Frank Zeimetz in the New England 50-yard championship last year, will be back in the dash along with Charlie Chipkin, while the veteran George Shanker will compete in both the dash and hurdles.

Gardner Holmes and Bill MacDonough will help Captain Mascianica in the 600, while Sam Drevitch of Roxbury will compete in the 1,000, in which he was second last year.

Much interest will be centered around the debut of the Carroll twins, Bob and Bill, from Belmont in the mile. Bill won the New England A. A. U. junior mile championship outdoors last year. Mike Prohodsky, a road-racing standout last summer, will be among the three-mile competitors.

O'Neil Made Manager

JACKSON, Tenn., (AP)—President Harvey Gilland of the Jackson Generals, a Kitty League baseball club, announces the signing of Mickey O'Neil of Kannapolis, N. C., as manager for the 1940 season.

O'Neil, a veteran catcher whose baseball record goes back to 1917, has seen service with the Boston Bees, Brooklyn Dodgers, Nashville Vols, New Orleans Pelicans, and a number of other clubs

Champion at 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Swimming Coach Matt Mann of the University of Michigan was British Empire freestyle champion at the age of 16.

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WP-1

Sullivan Trophy to Famed Sculler—Chicago Goalie Turns In Another Shutout

Opening Game Thrills Northwest 'Basket' Fans

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—If the opening game is an indication of things to come, the Northern Division intercollegiate basketball teams of the Pacific Coast Conference had best prepare for the closest and most thrilling championship race in history.

The Washington Huskies and Washington State Cougars opened the season here with a game that even the oldest of fans said was the most exciting ever staged in Northwest collegiate circles.

Six times during the evening the score was tied; 18 times the lead changed hands; and the Huskies finally came through with an upset 39-38 overtime victory.

Lead Changes Rapidly

Never during the game did more than four points separate the two teams. And on one flurry of baskets, the lead changed hands seven times in four minutes.

The new free-throw rule, wherein the fouled team has the choice of taking the throw or getting the ball out of bounds, had much to do with the final result.

Washington State was ahead 36-34 with less than two minutes remaining. A foul was called on Washington, but the Cougars refused the free throw, figuring on trying to keep the ball the rest of the game. But the Huskies managed to get the ball, and sophomore Bob Lindh made the tying basket just before playing time ended.

Awarded Two Free Throws

In the last minute of the overtime with the score tied 38-38, Bob Voelker of Washington was fouled in the act of shooting, and awarded two free throws. Voelker converted the first. Then the Washington captain told the referee the Huskie wanted to decline the second shot and take the ball out of bounds. Which was done and the Huskies succeeded in keeping possession of the ball for the rest of the game.

So the new ruling was much to the liking of the Husky fans, although comment was reserved by Cougar supporters. But all admitted it did much to enliven the game and prevent stalling.

Six-Foot-Seven

The following night Washington State came back to administer a decisive 51-35 beating over Washington. The Cougars looked like a different ballclub. This year's Washington State team is an off-and-on club—but when they are hot, they just don't miss the basket.

Washington State specializes in taking long shots mixed with effective close-in pivot play based on the work of centers Paul Lindeman, six-foot-seven, and Jack Jennings, six-four.

Reason for the unexpected Husky win the opening night was that the Staters were missing most of their long shots, and Washington's Bill McDonald and Jack Voelker were taking the ball off the backboard before the tall Cougars could get their hands on it.

Washington has improved much, but the Huskies still have a long ways to go. The Washington defense is better than average, but there are no outstanding offensive men and no player who can ring up the baskets regularly. In the second Washington State game the Huskies took 84 shots at the basket, and connected only on 12.

♪ ♪ ♪

At Corvallis, the Oregon State Beavers did as expected in sweeping the Idaho series, 48-36, and 42-38 although the Vandals put up a stiff battle the second game. A total of 73 personal fouls were called in the series, with Idaho committing 28 in the final game.

The double win gave the Oregon State quintet a temporary lead in the Conference race, but Friday's first game against Oregon should do more to determine the ultimate 1940 champions.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northwest badminton players are getting ready for the Washington State championship, rated as the strongest tournament in the United States. The Canadian experts, who are not allowed to play in the U. S. National championships, usually make it a point to monopolize honors at the Washington State meet.

Defending champion John Samis of Vancouver, British Columbia, and Eric Leney of Duncan, B. C., 1939 runner-up, both plan to be on hand to top the men's play. But Seattle's leading players, Dick Yeager and Ham Law, will be out to give the invaders good competition.

More than 200 entries are expected from all parts of the Northwest. The tournament will be held here Jan. 19-21 and will act as a build-up tourney to the National championships, scheduled for the end of March in Seattle.

Bob Cahn

Not Quite as Easy as It Looks

Wide World

SNOQUALMIE SKI BOWL, Wash.—At the free ski school here high in the Cascades in Washington State, pupils learn how to maneuver on the fragile staves, and stay on their feet at the same time.

Absent Scorer Retains First Place in Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 10 (AP)—The top scoring position in the International-American Hockey League still belonged to Bill Summerhill today several days after his transfer to the Montreal Canadiens.

The star of the New Haven Eagles, eastern division leaders for many weeks now, added two points to his total during the last days he played with the Birds for a 37.

Summerhill's running mate in the Eagles aggregation, Tony Hemmerling, dropped from second to third place, his spot having been usurped by rapidly rising Ronald Hudson of the Indianapolis Capitols.

Hudson had a credit of 32 points and Hemmerling 31 in statistics issued at headquarters here.

J. M. Doran of Providence took over the "bad man" title with 48 minutes in the penalty coop.

The leading scorers:

	G.	A.	Pts.
Summerhill, New Haven	14	23	37
Hudson, Indianapolis	16	16	32
Hemmerling, New Haven	12	19	31
Schultz, Springfield	14	12	26
Filmore, Springfield	12	13	25
Kaminsky, Springfield	4	21	25
Thurrier, Springfield	11	12	23
Convey, Syracuse	8	15	23
Fisher, Indianapolis	7	16	23
Tremblay, New Haven	11	11	22
Starr, Providence	8	14	22
Wilson, New Haven	5	17	22

Dallas Awaits Final Word On Homer Norton's Future

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 10 (AP)—Two days hence the future of Homer Hill Norton, professor of winning football at Texas A. and M., will be known.

On Friday the Aggie athletic council is expected to approve, without much of a quiver, the mellow man's demand for a five-year contract, a handsome salary increase and less pressure on the coaching staff.

Escaped Dismissal

He is the same man who stood in defense before the council only a year ago and escaped being dismissed before the 1938 schedule had been completed.

The question posed in Texas today was: Is it a coincidence that Stanford University, looking for someone to replace ousted Tiny Thornhill, announced that something would be done about its football job on Friday?

A few weeks ago Norton journeyed to California, studied the policies and athletic setup at the Palo Alto school. He was impressed, but stressed his visit was rather unofficial. Reports from the coast say one Stanford group wants the doctrine of Glenn (Pop) Warner, perhaps in the person of the grand old man himself, returned to Stanford football.

Likes Texas Setup

Another group leaned towards Norton who, with a mixture of orthodox football and the Southwest brand of wide-open play, was believed to be the man needed.

Norton wants to stay at Texas A. and M. He likes "the setup, the people and the school."

Eight of the starting eleven on the nation's top college team will be back in 1940. He wants to be with them.

"But now I want security," he said recently. "I will not accept any football contract under five years. I'm no longer a young man. I have served 20 years in football and want reasonable assurance that I will be settled. I will quit the profession entirely unless I can get a five-year contract, wherever I go."

Triple Tie For Hockey Race Again

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	15	6	3	73	50	33
Toronto	15	7	3	73	48	33
Rangers	13	9	7	72	54	33
Chicago	10	12	1	45	60	21
Canadiens	8	14	2	55	66	18
Americans	7	17	1	51	73	15
Detroit	6	15	3	37	66	15

Results Jan. 9

Boston 3, Detroit 1.
Chicago 2, Canadiens 0.
Toronto 3, Americans 2.

By the Associated Press

While the Boston Bruins, the New York Rangers and the Toronto Maple Leafs wage a merry fight for first place in the National Hockey League, a rookie-veteran on the fourth-place Chicago club is doing all he can to push the Hawks toward the top.

He is Paul Goodman, who replaced Mike Karakas in the Chicago nets two days after Christmas and who since then has managed to turn in a pair of shutouts.

Although he has been in the major leagues only a few weeks and is regarded a rookie, he did a long stretch in the American Association before starting this season with the Providence Reds. Apparently he got good training there because he has looked impressive as a replacement for Karakas.

Matched Other Shutout

Last night, he blanked the Montreal Canadiens as the Hawks won a 2-0 game to tighten their hold on fourth place. That matched his shutout at the expense of the Detroit Red Wings in the third game he played as a Hawk.

Inspired by the sensational work of Goodman, the Hawks won the game in the second period on shots fired by Bill Thoms and Doug Bentley.

While Goodman was stealing the show in Montreal, the Boston Bruins and the Toronto Maple Leafs crept into a three-way first-place tie with the red-hot New York Rangers, idle last night.

The Bruins wound up the first half of their season with a simply-wrought 3-1 victory over the Detroit Red Wings. Frankie Brimsek, Bruins' goalie, was robbed of a deserved shutout in the final minute of play when Ebbie Goodfellow jabbed a puck through him. That counter, incidentally, was made on the only shot that the Wings had on the Boston net during the last 10 minutes of play.

No Penalties

The Bruins scored once in each period in the game that was free of penalty. The first two Boston scores were registered in the eighth minute of play in the first and second sessions, and the last came 30 seconds after the final period got underway.

Toronto got back into the first-place tie by whacking home three goals in the second period for a 3-2 decision over the hapless New York Americans in New York.

The Leafs, behind 1-0, withstood two misconduct penalties in the second period and got the tying marker when Murph Chamberlain, Leaf center, was serving time for pushing referee Ted Graham. The winning goal came late in the period when Bob Davidson fired one into the nets on a pretty play by Bill Taylor.

Joe Burk Modest in Victory

Wide World

Joe Burk

BRIDGEBORO, N. J., Jan. 10 (AP)—Sorrel-thatched Joe Burk, famed sculler and right now a fruit farmer, thinks tennist Alice Marble deserved the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy.

The unassuming oarsman was out in the orchard pruning trees when the news reached him yesterday that he was winner of the coveted award.

"Oh, did I get it?" he echoed with a detachment that indicated to the reporter that he was expecting it.

Marble Deserving

"No," drawled the victor in the diamond sculls at the 1938 and 1939 Royal Henley regattas, "but I thought Alice Marble would get it. I think she deserved it. After all, she won everything else in her line."

Burk accepted the tribute to his promotion of sportsmanship during the past year with the same modesty he has displayed since he started on the road to athletic fame at the University of Pennsylvania.

The first oarsman to join the select circle of Sullivan Award winners says he has no intention of touching an oar until spring.

"I'm just a farmer now," he said.

A tribunal of 600 top-ranking sports leaders chose Burk for the accolade named for the man who headed the Amateur Athletic Union.

Bobby Jones First

Bobby Jones was the first to receive the award in 1930 and until yesterday it had gone to a succession of track, tennis and golf stars.

The famed sculler, who the committee acclaimed as a "natural, unaffected and unspoiled example of fine American manhood," compiled 1,063 points on a 5-3-1 basis to win a comfortable margin from Charles Fenske, Wisconsin, miler, and Alice Marble, National and Wimbledon tennis champion.

Fenske, conqueror of the world's best in the Princeton mile last spring, received 851 votes and Miss Marble, 826. Bud Ward, U. S. Amateur golf champion, was fourth with 255 and Al Patnick, Ohio State diver, fifth with 243. These five were selected for final consideration from an original list of 17.

Six of the nine previous awards went to track stars—Barney Berlinger in 1931; Jim Bausch, 1932; Glenn Cunningham, 1933; Bill Bonthron, 1934; Glen Morris, 1936, and Lash last year. Jones and Lawson Little, winner in 1935, claimed the trophy for the golfers, while Don Budge won in 1937 as the result of his tennis sweep.

American League Dominates Team Selected by Writers

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10 (AP)—Domination of the American League—especially the New York Yankees—again was emphasized in a poll of 259 baseball writers for the 1939 all-star team, announced yesterday by The Sporting News, baseball publication.

The junior circuit placed nine of the 11 players, with the Yanks landing five berths—same as last year—and the Boston Red Sox three.

Joe Medwick of the St. Louis Cardinals and Bucky Walters, Cincinnati pitcher, were the only National Leaguers given the first team honors. Eight clubs were represented on the second team. The all-star selections:

First Team	Second Team
Joe Medwick, Cardinals, lf	lf, Bob Johnson, Athletics
Joe Di Maggio, Yankees, cf	cf, Mike Kreevich, White Sox
Ted Williams, Red Sox, rf	rf, Mel Ott, Giants
Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox, 1b	1b, Johnny Mize, Cardinals
Joe Gordon, Yankees, 2b	2b, Charley Gehringer, Tigers
Bob Rolfe, Yankees, 3b	3b, Ken Keltner, Indians
Joe Cronin, Red Sox, ss	ss, Luke Appling, White Sox, or Leo Durocher, Dodgers (tie)
Bill Dickey, Yankees, c	c, Ernie Lombardi, Reds
Red Ruffing, Yankees, p	p, Paul Derringer, Reds
Bucky Walters, Reds, p	p, Bob Grove, Red Sox
Bob Feller, Indians, p	p, Curt Davis, Cardinals

Cronin made the team for the seventh time since 1925 to tie Mickey Cochrane and Pie Traynor. Notable among the missing on the first string is Charley Gehringer, who previously had been selected six times in succession.

Joe Di Maggio received 258 of the 259 votes. The other one placed Kreevich on the second team. Next in line were Dickey with 239, Ruffing with 233, Walters 231, and Medwick 196.

Bids for Games

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 (AP)—San Francisco will make a strong bid for the Pan-American Games next summer.

Charles Hunter, Vice-President of the Amateur Athletic Union, telegraphed a formal bid and outlined preliminary financial arrangements to Jeremiah Mahoney of New York. Mahoney, former President of the A. A. U., is chairman of the committee which will select a site for the competition between athletes of the two Americas.

The Pan-American Games, this country's substitute for the Olympic Games which Finland is expected to abandon shortly, will bring together North and South American contestants in track and field, swimming, fencing, polo, westling, boxing, soccer, rugby, and other sports.

Basketball Rule

Syracuse has exercised the new basketball rule allowing waiving of a foul try in two dramatic last-minute moves this season. Against Cornell, it was successful in keeping possession during the final seconds for a 27-26 victory. Against Princeton, the strategy failed to produce the needed field goal in a 38-36 defeat.

College Wrestling

Tufts 26, Mass. Tech 8.
Tufts Fresh. 38, Mass. Tech Fresh. 8.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Washington 4, Baltimore 1.

Ferguson Honored

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Stanley W. Ferguson of Boston, Commodore of the Regatta Circuit Riders Club and father of Clinton Ferguson, 1939 champion amateur outboard racing driver, last night was awarded the circuit riders' Merit Medal for outstanding service to the sport of motorboating during the past year. The prize is presented annually by the club, a national organization of motorboat racing enthusiasts.

Ferguson formerly was Commodore of the Central New England Regatta Association. He is a prominent supporter of the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association and has been Treasurer of the American Power Boat Association for the past two years.

Herber-Baier Pair Win

VIENNA—Maxie Herber and Ernst Baier, champion figure skating pair of the IV Olympic Winter Games of 1936 at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in the Bavarian Alps, are for the fourth time the champion pair of Germany. They retained their crown in the championship contests held here on Jan. 3 and 4. Ilse and Erik Pausin (brother and sister) of Vienna, who were second after Herber-Baier in the Winter Olympics, gained second honors here, with the Koch-Noack team of Berlin third. The order of the three pairs was the same as in the World Championship contests in Budapest in February, 1939. The championship of Germany for men will be decided on Jan. 13 and 14 in Munich.

Other Clubs Seek Chance to Catch Speeding Capitals

By the Associated Press

The Caps, leading the western division by such a margin the other clubs hardly can see them, have lost their crack goalie, Jimmy Franks. He will be replaced by the league's spare goalie, Alfie Moore, for tomorrow's game against New Haven.

While sympathizing with Franks, rival players can't overlook this opportunity to cut into the Caps' 13-point lead. All four of the other western division clubs get their chances to do that tonight. The Hersey Bears, current second-place holders, play at home against Cleveland. Pittsburgh and Syracuse, tied for third with the Barons, entertain New Haven and Philadelphia, respectively.

Of course, it all may turn out to be wasted effort, for Indianapolis has suffered many other losses from injuries this season without going into a tailspin—and Moore is a better-than-fair goal guardian.

Besides that, Cleveland and Hershey have tied twice in three encounters this season; Syracuse has lost once and tied once against the last-place Philadelphia club; Pittsburgh, deprived of its newly acquired punch by Toronto's recall of Don Metz and Hank Goldup, has dropped two of three to New Haven, eastern division leader.

Cleveland made it a three-way deadlock for third in the western group last night by battling the Springfield Indians to a 3-3 stalemate.

Outboard Regatta

NEW YORK (AP)—The 1940 National outboard motorboat championships will be held Sept. 14-16 at Lake Quinsigamond near Worcester, Mass., James W. Mulroy, secretary of the Outboard Association announced.

Several other bids were received, Mulroy said, but the New England Regatta Association's offer "appeared the most attractive."

The Atlantic Coast divisional racing meet will be held at Philadelphia Sept. 6-7.

Grant Retires Trophy

TAMPA, Fla. (AP) — Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, Jr., of Atlanta defeated Bobby Riggs, No. 1 National player, 1—6, 6—2, 6—1, 1—6, 6—3, Jan. 8 to win the Dixie tennis tournament singles for the third time.

Grant thus retired the D. P. Davis trophy which has been in circulation for 16 years.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Don McCallister, Illinois, signed as new head coach at University of South Carolina, succeeding Billy Laval.

Kinnick Given Maxwell Award For Grid Deeds

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 (AP)—Nile Kinnick, All-America halfback of the University of Iowa, was given the Robert W. Maxwell Award last night as the Nation's No. 1 college football player—and promptly gave the credit for his success to Coach Eddie Anderson.

And Eddie, himself, said he felt he was fortunate to win the designation as coach of the year.

The presentation was made to Kinnick at a dinner given in his honor at a local hotel. In the same setting, Davey O'Brien, famed forward passer for Texas Christian, was given the award last year. The year before it went to Clint Frank of Yale.

Before the dinner, Kinnick declared he would refuse offers to play professional football and would study law. He said he thought it might be possible to get a part-time coaching job to combine with his law studies.

Three Aces in 15 Days

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (AP)—Three holes-in-one within 15 days—such is the feat of Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, of Chapel Hill, former National women's golf champion.

The three aces were all scored on her home course here—the first Dec. 22 last, the second on Dec. 29, and the third on Jan. 6.

Since she took up golf seven years ago Mrs. Page has made a total of eight holes-in-one.

Ski Hut

FUERSTENWALDE, Ger.—The first ski hut in northern Germany has been opened by the "Berlin Winter Sports Club 1938" in the Rauen Hills near here. The club has slalom and downhill courses, three ski jumps and a bob run.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 9

Rhode Island 90, Northeastern 61.
Oregon 46, Idaho 36.
Tulane 29, Alabama 46.
Kansas State 50, Creighton 44.
Hastings College 53, York 44.
Maryville (Mo.) Teachers 44, Missouri School of Mines 26.
Millikin 32, Wabash 27
Midland 40, Nebraska Wesleyan 31.
Ithaca College 47, Youngstown (O) College 38.
Indiana Teachers 45, Clarion 21.
Salem 47, Morris Harvey 40.
St. Francis 39, Potomac State 27.
University of Dayton 42, Wittenberg 39.
Muskingum 56, Marietta 34.
Oberlin 55, Kenyon 43.
Norwich 46, Vermont 41.
Maryland 32, Duke 30.
Georgia 41, Sewanee 25
Slippery Rock 58, California 48.
Grand Rapids, Mich., 39, Armour Tech. 36.
Howard 40, Chattanooga 26.
Mississippi 56, Southwestern 43.
Detroit Tech 36, Western Ontario 34.
Findlay 37, Adrian 32.
Albion 33, Olivet 18
Bethany 51, College of Emporia (Kan.) 26.
Billings Poly 51, Eastern Montana Normal 20.
Texas Mines 62, New Mexico University 55.
Eastern New Mexico 31, New Mexico Mines 59.
Denver 61, Greeley State 41.
Texas 31, Southern Methodist 24.
Colgate 45, Cornell 36.

Dallas Awaits Final Word On Homer Norton's Future

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 10 (AP)—Two days hence the future of Homer Hill Norton, professor of winning football at Texas A. and M., will be known.

On Friday the Aggie athletic council is expected to approve, without much of a quiver, the mellow man's demand for a five-year contract, a handsome salary increase and less pressure on the coaching staff.

Escaped Dismissal

He is the same man who stood in defense before the council only a year ago and escaped being dismissed before the 1938 schedule had been completed.

The question posed in Texas today was: Is it a coincidence that Stanford University, looking for someone to replace ousted Tiny Thornhill, announced that something would be done about its football job on Friday?

A few weeks ago Norton journeyed to California, studied the policies and athletic setup at the Palo Alto school. He was impressed, but stressed his visit was rather unofficial. Reports from the coast say one Stanford group wants the doctrine of Glenn (Pop) Warner, perhaps in the person of the grand old man himself, returned to Stanford football.

Likes Texas Setup

Another group leaned towards Norton who, with a mixture of orthodox football and the Southwest brand of wide-open play, was believed to be the man needed.

Norton wants to stay at Texas A. and M. He likes "the setup, the people and the school."

Eight of the starting eleven on the nation's top college team will be back in 1940. He wants to be with them.

"But now I want security," he said recently. "I will not accept any football contract under five years. I'm no longer a young man. I have served 20 years in football and want reasonable assurance that I will be settled. I will quit the profession entirely unless I can get a five-year contract, wherever I go."

Move Considered For Enlargement Of the Rose Bowl

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 10 (AP)—City directors are considering enlarging the Rose Bowl, scene of the annual New Year's football game, from 83,570 seats to 100,000.

Director George L. Shuler told the board that hundreds of visitors from all sections of the nation, here during the holiday season, were disappointed by inability to attend the game.

Enlarging the Bowl would cost from $3 to $6 a seat, Building Superintendent. Walter Putnam said.

The Tournament of Roses Association has received its first application for the 1941 game, and the writer, Chester Turner of Los Angeles, said he didn't care who played.

He enclosed a check for $8.80 for two tickets "for seats anywhere in the Rose Bowl," adding that he "barely" got in this year by the skin of my teeth, and as I have attended all these games, I don't want to miss out in 1941."

Bell to Speak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Touchdown Club has announced that Brian Bell, chief of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press, would be the principal speaker at its annual dinner here Jan. 16.

Bell covered every phase of sports for the Associated Press before he entered the executive ranks of the press association 15 years ago, and still writes a story now and then to keep his hand in.

The Touchdown Club's awards for the 1939 football season will go to Nile Kinnick, of Iowa; Ken Kavanaugh, of Louisiana State, and Don Herring, of Princeton.

Coach Eddie Anderson, of Iowa—voted by sports writers the "coach of the year"—will accompany Kinnick to the dinner.

Barons Recall Agar

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Cleveland Barons of the International-American Hockey League announced last night the recall of George Lorne Agar, wingman, from the Atlantic City Sea Gulls of the Eastern Amateur League. He was ordered to report for the Barons' game tonight at Hershey, Pa.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 9

National League

Chicago 2, Montreal 0.
Toronto 3, New York Americans 2.
Boston 3, Detroit 1.

International-American League

Cleveland 3, Springfield 3.

American Association

Tulsa 2, St. Paul 1.

Schedule Jan. 10

International-American League

Cleveland at Hershey.
New Haven at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Syracuse.

American Association

Tulsa at Minneapolis.
Wichita at Omaha.

College Hockey

At St. Cloud, Minn.: St. Cloud Teachers 3, St. Johns (Collegeville) 0 (overtime).

Little to Return To Bretton Woods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10—Close on the heels of Lawson Little's spectacular winning of the Los Angeles open championship came the announcement that Little's contract as golf director at the Mount Washington Hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., had been renewed for another year.

The stocky Californian whose putter enabled him to make up a five-stroke deficit at the Los Angeles Country Club, will return to New Hampshire July 1.

His plans for golf activity at the resort include a major invitation tournament to be played over the Bretton Woods course in August.

Buck Newsom Signs

DETROIT, Mich. (AP) — Louis (Buck) Newsom, big right-handed pitcher who chalked up 20 victories for the Detroit Tigers last season, has signed a 1940 contract, Walter O. Briggs, Jr., Vice-President of the Detroit Baseball Company, announces.

Newson came to Detroit from his home at Hartsville, S. C., and signed after a telephone conversation with Owner Walter O. Briggs of the Tigers, who is spending the winter at Miami Beach, Fla. Terms were not disclosed.

Phillies Returning

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Gerry Nugent, President of the Phillies, announced that both Honus Lobert and Sylvester Johnson will be back with the local National League club next season as coaches.

"Neither man has signed a contract," Nugent said, "but that is because we have not sent them out. I feel sure, however, that both will be happy to accept the terms we offer."

Mack Signs Simmons

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Manager Connie Mack of the Athletics announced receipt of the signed contract Jan. 9 of Al Simmons, veteran outfielder, and infielder Bill Nagel and in the next breath said he had optioned Nagel to the Baltimore Orioles of the International League for 1940.

Down the Sports Trail

By Whitney Martin

NEW YORK (AP) — Holcombe Ward has voiced his personal disapproval of open tennis tournaments, and inasmuch as Mr. Ward is President of the U. S. L. T. A. his frown means more than the ordinary sun-puckered brow. In fact, it means that the prospect of the pros and amateurs taking their cases to a common court in the near future seems quite remote.

Mr. Ward, aside from remarking that he feels such competition would jeopardize amateur tennis, did not elaborate on his reasons for thumbing-down open tournaments, leaving the gate wide open for free-lance conjecture.

Numerous reasons for an undercurrent of opposition have been advanced before, including the fear that some of the gold might rub off the pros and stick to the amateurs, that amateur prestige would be bruised badly by the licking the Simon-pures would be certain to take, that it might be too painful to pay the pros money which might otherwise go into the U. S. L. T. A. coffer.

The question of class distinction also has been mentioned, but that should be unthinkable in this democratic country.

As for the fear that the amateurs might become tainted by association with players who frankly are out for the money, the fact remains that your amateur stars aren't babes in the wood who think they are living in year-around luxury just because the club officials happen to like them. They know that as long as they play top-flight tennis they will be on the invited list, and no longer.

Possibly it would be rather unpleasant for the U. S. L. T. A. to put up money for cash prizes for the pros in an open tournament after all these years of pocketing the profits, but we'd be inclined to think that the chief objection to such tournaments would be the probable loss of prestige.

As long as the amateurs and pros don't meet, the amateurs can hold up their heads.

The best of the amateurs, such as Tilden, Vines and Budge, have turned pro, and there is no player on the amateur horizon right now who might give the better pros more than a mild workout.

However, there are few amateur golfers who have a chance against the better pros, yet the amateur golfers haven't lost prestige through open tournaments.

All in all, there doesn't seem to be a sound reason why open tennis tournaments should not be held, although it must be admitted that Mr. Ward, a quiet-spoken, conscientious citizen, may have some heretofore unconsidered reason which might throw an entirely different light on such meetings.

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
*Boston	13	6	2	70	64	33
Sherbrooke	15	7	3	109	74	33
Lachine	12	8	6	88	79	30
St. Hyacinthe	13	10	1	116	110	27
Valleyfield	10	11	3	86	88	23
Verdun	9	11	3	79	69	21
Quebec	7	14	3	78	104	17
Shawinigan	7	19	1	72	112	15

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Results Jan. 9

Lachine 7, St. Hyacinthe 6.

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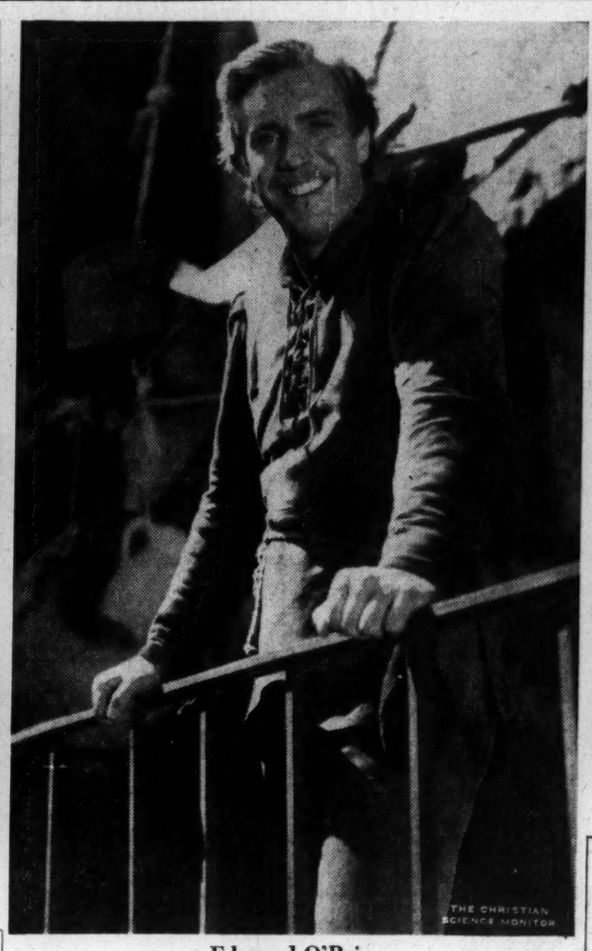
Sonja Henie and Garbo in New Films—Thurber Play in New York

Fernandel and Le Vigan
In the French film, "Harvest," now at the Fine Arts.

Olivia de Havilland
In "Gone With the Wind," beginning a fourth week Thursday at the State and Orpheum.



Edmond O'Brien
In "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," now in its third week at the Keith Memorial

Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas
In "Ninotchka," in prospect at the Metropolitan

Loew Houses and Memorial Hold Over Present Bills

"Gone with the Wind," at the State and Orpheum, and "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," at the Keith Memorial, are still holding on, and the date for the end of either of these engagements is still to be set. When "Gone with the Wind" does conclude its stay, it will be succeeded at the two Loew houses by "Judge Hardy and Son," which is another in the series of Hardy films, and "Music in My Heart." At the Keith Memorial the program to follow "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," whenever that may be, will include "Swanee River" (Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds, Al Jolson) and "The Flying Deuces" (Laurel and Hardy).

Looking further ahead, the Keith Memorial is expecting "Pinocchio," Walt Disney's new full length feature, probably in February. The same house is preparing also for the arrival of "Swiss Family Robinson," which is expected to precede the Disney picture.

* * *

Laughter From Garbo

Under normal conditions any Garbo film might be expected at the State and Orpheum. But her newest opus, "Ninotchka," will be shown at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. It was directed by Ernst Lubitsch, and for the first time within memory gives Miss Garbo a light role in a romantic comedy.

She is supposed to be a commissar sent to Paris by the Russians to supervise the sale of jewels confiscated from a noblewomen. In the supporting case are Melvyn Douglas, Ina Claire, Bela Lugosi, Sig Rumann, Richard Carle, and Gregory Gaye.

The other film on the bill is "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," third in the series of Kildare pictures. Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, Lionel Atwill, Helen Gilbert, Nat Pendleton, Laraine Day, Samuel Hinds and Emma Dunn are in the cast.

* * *

Miss Henie on Ice

Sonja Henie will be back again on the screen Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway in "Everything Happens at Night." With her in the cast will be two leading men, Ray Milland and Robert Cummings, the latter two representing a pair of New York newspapermen.

As for Miss Henie, she will be for the moment the daughter of a peace leader in hiding in Switzerland, where—important for the purposes of the screen—there is an opportunity for Miss Henie to skate before the cameras. The supporting cast will include Maurice Moscovich, Leonid Kinskey, and Alan Dinehart.

The companion film at the twin houses will be "Emergency Squad," with Louise Campbell, William Henry, and Anthony Quinn heading the cast.

* * *

'Harvest' Continues

At the Fine Arts, the French film "Harvest," which was chosen by the New York Film Critics Circle as the best foreign film of the year, opened on Monday for an indefinite engagement. Marcel Pagnol directed, and the cast includes Gabriel Gabrio, Fernandel, Orane Demazis, Le Vigan, and others.

* * *

At the Telepix

The National Philharmonic Orchestra will be heard playing the overture to "William Tell" in the program of short features beginning Friday at the Telepix Cinema in the Park Square Building. Other items in the program will include "Quaint St. Augustine," a Fitzpatrick color travelogue; "Set 'Em Up," a Pete Smith film on bowling in which Ned Day, national champion, talks about the game; The Three Stooges in their latest comedy; "Sky Fighters," telling of the Army's plan to train aviators and ground crews; oddities, cartoons, and half an hour of newsreels to round out a two-hour program.

* * *

At the Trans-Lux

Beginning Friday, "Drums Along the Mohawk" will be the feature film at the Trans-Lux. John Ford directed and the cast includes Edna May Oliver, Eddie Collins, John Carradine, Dorris Bowdon, Jessie Ralph, and Arthur Shields. The film is photographed in Techinicolor.

The co-feature, "Too Busy to Work," relates further adventures of the Jones Family. Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, Ken Howell, George Ernest, June Carlson, and Florence Roberts are in the cast.

* * *

At Keith-Boston

Don Rice, slapstick comedian, heads the stage entertainment, starting Thursday at the Keith-Boston. The vaudeville bill will include Gloria Blake, with songs, and three other acts.

On the screen the program will offer "Cafe Hostess," with Preston Foster and Ann Dvorak, and "South of the Border," with Gene Autrey, Smiley Burnette, June Storey, Duncan Renaldo, and Frank Reicher.

* * *

At the Exeter

Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland in "Babes in Arms" continue through this evening at the Exeter, with Sidney Toler and Lynn Bari in "Charlie Chan in the City in Darkness" as the co-feature.

Beginning Thursday and running through the rest of the week the feature films will be "Rulers of the Sea," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Margaret Lockwood, and "Day-Time Wife," with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell.

Symphony Men All Back Now From War Zone

All members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra who were detained in Europe by the war have now returned, and the orchestra is again at full strength.

The orchestra was not badly hit by the war. Several members were delayed in returning, but by the time the first personnel list of the season was printed in the program book (Oct. 27-28) only two men were missing. A star beside the names of Messrs. Tortelier and Chardon, both of the cello section, referred to a footnote which read, "On leave."

This situation continued until mid-November, when Mr. Tortelier returned. Late in December Mr. Chardon followed. Since then no footnotes have been necessary.

If the war continues long, the problem may be revived. Under French law, a man liable for military service who fails to report for duty becomes a deserter.

But sometimes a man may be excused from service under exceptional circumstances; if it can reasonably be argued, for example, that he is performing more important service for his fatherland in his regular occupation than he could render at the front. This service might be artistic as well as diplomatic or financial or industrial.

If, later, members of the orchestra should be called by their countries of origin, it is believed likely that an appeal might be made by Dr. Koussevitzky to be permitted to retain them in the orchestra on some such ground.

L. A. S.

On Boston Stages

The Boston League of Women Voters will sponsor the first and second nights of Cornelia Otis Skinner's engagement, which begins at the Wilbur on Monday, Feb. 19, and continues through the rest of the week. Miss Skinner is bringing three of her solo dramas. "Edna His Wife," will be given on Monday evening, and "The Loves of Charles II" on Tuesday evening. "The Empress Eugenie" is scheduled for only the Saturday matinee. "Edna His Wife" will be given at the Wednesday matinee and at all of the evening performances except Tuesday.

* * *

The local opening of the new musical revue, "Two for the Show," which had been announced for Monday evening, Jan. 22, at the Shubert, has been postponed to Tuesday evening, Jan 23. That leaves "Ladies and Gentlemen," with Helen Hayes, scheduled for the Colonial, as the only opening for Jan. 22.

* * *

"Two on an Island," Elmer Rice's play which the Playwright's Company will bring to the Wilbur on Monday evening, will begin a tryout in New Haven tomorrow night, in a brief engagement continuing through Saturday.

* * *

"Old King Cole," fourth in a series of five Clare Tree Major plays for children, will be given at the Repertory Theater Saturday morning, Feb. 3, at 10:15 o'clock under the auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The last play in the series, "Rip Van Winkle," will be given at the Repertory on March 16.

Miss Skinner Writes Solo Drama on Byron

Cornelia Otis Skinner has just completed a new full-length solo drama based on the career of Lord Byron, according to announcement from her New York office. The play will be arranged in 11 scenes, and will be included in Miss Skinner's repertory for an extensive transcontinental tour now being drafted for her 1940-1941 season.

Eight characters in "Lord Byron" will be successively portrayed by Miss Skinner. They will include Byron's widowed mother; a servant at Newstead Abbey, the poet's country place; Lady Caroline Lamb, wife of the prime minister, William Lamb; Lary Melbourne, Byron's confidante; Annabella Milbanke, the niece of Lady Melbourne, who married Byron; Augusta Leigh, his half-sister; La Fouerina, a Venetian adventuress, and Countess Guiccioli.

Paintings for Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

Through gift and purchase the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has recently acquired a number of interesting paintings. They represent varying levels of achievement in western painting, showing what latitude and diversity the art has encompassed since the Renaissance. The pictures are hung in the recent accessions gallery in the forecourt.

Prominence is given a charming small canvas by the Dutch master of landscape, Jacob van Ruysdael. It is one of a series of views of the landscape of Haarlem, which he never wearied of portraying, an expanse of lowlands receding amidst clumps of trees, farmlands, windmills, and surmounted by a typical cloud-filled, mobile Ruisdael sky. Small in dimensions it conveys an impression of spaciousness, openness, airiness. The artist painted minute details, but with a sweep and breadth lacking in miniature painting. There is something very modern in Ruisdael's outlook. This landscape is not romantic and scenic in the manner of his contemporaries; it is realistic, and approachable, and it reveals Ruisdael as the artistic ancestor of Constable, Corot, and Courbet. His viewpoint was very much that of modern painters who have sought to convey a sense of awareness and immediacy in their portrayals of nature. This little canvas is a valuable addition to our growing Dutch collection.

An early oil of the American, Arthur B. Davies, has been purchased from the Sullivan Collection. It has more clarity in design and tonal articulation than the more typical Davies canvas and shows him still under the influence of Whistler. A third landscape acquired is an aquarelle by Charles Burchfield. It is fresh and clear showing the charm of the countryside of the western area of New York State. Mr. Burchfield is a native of Buffalo.

Another American, William M. Harnett, has recently been rescued from obscurity. The Museum has purchased a very imposing still-life painted in the last year of his career, 1892. It is hard to believe that this skillful painter was forgotten so completely for half a century, when Americans lavished their interest and enthusiasm on European pictures. Today we are wiser and more receptive to native talent. William Harnett, brought into the light, proves masterly within the limits of his capacity. He was a most skilled recorder of fact, a master of trompe d'oeil.

The acquisition of an original Goya is news, even if it is a preparatory sketch. The small equestrian portrait depicts a general on horseback and is done with the sparkle and dash and warmth which were the artist's special qualities of style.

There is an English portrait beautifully executed by Margaret Carpenter, an eminent follower of William Lawrence. Two pictures by the Neapolitan of the seventeenth century, Antonio Amorosi, show the photographic and genre tendencies prevailing at that time. There was a great deal of skill still extant in Italy but little imagination and less devotion to the deeper qualifications of painting so richly expressed by native forebears. The pictures are interesting for subject, for dramatic stress, and for bearing upon local life.

These pictures will be shown in the Forecourt Gallery for the next fortnight. After that they will find their logical place in the permanently installed galleries.

Jooss Ballet Arrives

The Jooss Ballet, which will present two new works in the single performance scheduled for the Shubert Theater Saturday afternoon, has safely arrived in New York, but Kurt Jooss, the director and choregrapher, is not with them.

Jooss, and many members of his company, are exiles from Germany, who have in recent years found haven in the Dartington Hall Foundation, at Totnes, South Devon, England. There the Jooss-Leeder School is conducted and programs are prepared.

The company, which includes English members, toured the English provinces and the British Isles during the spring and summer, with the two new ballets, "Chronica" and "A Spring Tale," which make up the Boston program, so that these ballets must now be well seasoned by performance. An intended Continental tour, which was to have included Belgium and The Netherlands, had to be cancelled because of war. This is the company's fourth American tour.

Sonja Henie
In "Everything Happens at Night," film coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

'The Male Animal'

By John D. Beaufort

New York

The solution of the romantic triangle usually lies in subtracting one of the sides. This solution comes after a certain number of conventional steps which, like those we used to pursue in our plane geometry days, seem somewhat unnecessary when everyone knows that the answer is already in the back of the book. Be assured, however, that "The Male Animal," on which Professors James Thurber and Elliott Nugent lectured last evening at the Cort Theater, is considerably more entertaining than a geometry problem.

It is a capricious farce which, though it lets us down at times, can be riotously and absurdly funny at its best. The play's mirth will be even more continuous when certain cuts have been made, especially in the first act. There is, too, occasional use of profanity which contributes no genuine humor and could well come out.

* * *

"The Male Animal", constitutes a meeting of talents which sometimes clash and sometimes blend. At the outset we had the feeling that Prof. Tommy Turner—played by Mr. Nugent with what might be called the slow smolder technique—was to be a comedy character. But it took only a few minutes of Herman Shumlin's fine Italian handling plus the appearance of such straw men as the college trustee who looks at the world through "red" colored glasses, the football heroes past and present, and the sophomore radical to make us realize that this is more in the order of Ring Around the Rose Bowl than a high comedy as either Professor Turner or Dean Frederick Damon would have defined and taught it to their students.

And yet, if you will allow it, "The Male Animal" is a farce with a thesis. For besides winning his wife, Ellen, back from erstwhile footballer flame Joe Ferguson—though Joe's ardor was rather of the disavowing and hypothetical sort—Professor Turner stands upon his right of academic freedom to read to his English literature class Vanzetti's famous last letter. He also breaks a bit of crockery and at last puts to rout the trustee whose concept of academic standing is to have a bigger football stadium than anyone else.

* * *

You may wonder, in watching "The Male Animal," how much genuine Thurber has been lost in the process of converting the play into a typical Broadway farce. But there can be little or no doubt about the scene in Act II between Professor Turner and Michael Barnes, Midwestern University's "unconfused liberal" whose editorial, in a student publication, calling the trustees "Fascists" sets the match to the ensuing explosion. In this scene, Mr. Thurber, in a burst of completely zany dialogue, conducts us through the entire menagerie whose habitat is the Thurber inkwell—wolves, tigers, sea lions, penguins, and other nonsuch creatures. The dialogue actually manages to transcend the drunken scene in which it occurs.

Both Mr. Nugent and Robert Scott, who plays Michael, are admirable in this sequence. Leon Ames makes a likable philanderer out of Joe Ferguson. Ruth Matteson behaves admirably through a series of crises, storms, and tears, which even for a farce, were a bit on the exaggerated side. Don De Fore, late of the Provincetown Playhouse, does an amiable burlesque of a not-too-bright football hero.

Matt Briggs explodes comically and with the regularity of a one-cylinder engine as the farcical trustee. Ivan Simpson as Dean Damon and Minna Phillips as his wife are responsible for the evening's most genuine character portrayals. Amanda Randolph's Negro maid is a delight. As for Gene Tierney, she reminds one of the co-eds one used wistfully to watch being dated by the football heroes.

Like the triangle, on which it is based, or the Statue of Liberty play, which features so much of its gridiron discussion, "The Male Animal" is old hat. But as Joe Ferguson might have said, "Only a brilliant coach would have dared use such a corny play." The Shumlin-Thurber-Nugent scoring threat may not be brilliant, but it is undeniably clever. And (we trust the sports department will bear us out) the Statue of Liberty ruse has won many a touchdown. Aline Bernstein, by the way, has designed exactly the proper sort of spacious set for a plot which requires so much broken field running.

'The Male Animal'

Comedy in three acts by James Thurber and Elliott Nugent. Staged by Herman Shumlin, with setting designed by Aline Bernstein. Presented by Mr. Shumlin at the Cort Theater, New York, beginning on Jan. 9, with the following cast:

Cleota	Amanda Randolph
Wally Myers	Don De Fore
Tommy Turner	Elliott Nugent
Ellen Turner	Ruth Matteson
Patricia Stanley	Gene Tierney
Dean Frederick Damon	Ivan Simpson
Michael Barnes	Robert Scott
Joe Ferguson	Leon Ames
Mrs. Blanche Damon	Minna Phillips
Ed Keller	Matt Briggs
Myrtle Keller	Regina Wallace
"Nutsy" Miller	Richard Beckhard
Newspaper Reporter	John Boruff

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"Hilarious . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor." — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. CI. 6-9156
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:45

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THE LITTLE FOXES TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
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—Burns Mantle, News
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
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Commerce and Finance

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Business and Industry

Japan's Army Notes Ousting Chinese Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Japanese military notes, which have been increasingly in evidence here of late, are henceforth to be clamped down with redoubled vigor if a new order by the Asia Development Board is given full effect.

New regulations provide that banks are not to issue Bank of Japan notes except to travellers who are leaving for Japan and Manchukuo. And the banks, of course, give "official rate" exchange for foreign currency in contrast to the exchange shops which give an open market rate of at least double this.

The matter is rather complex but it seems to add up to a fresh effort to stifle the Shanghai "black market." One will undoubtedly still be able to get military notes freely through the exchange shops, but if they run short on Bank of Japan notes which alone can be used in Japan (and this will probably be the case eventually) it will be necessary to get military notes and then to try to exchange them at the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Military Notes

Although in theory the exchange between military notes and "Nippon Ginko" is at par, as a rule the amount to be exchanged will be limited to 500 yen for one person. Presumably it will then be necessary, in accordance with already effective rules in Japan, to get a draft for 300 yen of this as there is a 200-yen limit on the amount of currency which can be taken into Japan.

Until recently it had been intimated that the military notes were on their way out. Now it appears that this highly dubious currency has developed new usefulness in Japanese eyes.

The Bank of Japan issue is already beyond its present legal limit (though this will no doubt be remedied by a new law more generous in its scope) but the military currency can be printed as fast as the presses roll.

If the bottom later falls out of it, that will be China's trouble, not Japan's, as the money is worth nothing in Japan even now.

Japan Is Protected

Meanwhile Japan is increasingly protected against the open market in Shanghai, which consistently quotes all forms of Japanese currency at rates ludicrously at variance with official ideas on the subject.

It is said that the military notes will be used in the same way as Bank of Japan notes in making money order remittances or paying for imports. But there is no freedom in obtaining such remittances or in buying imports unless such imports come from Japan—even there, full freedom does not prevail, for the Japanese Government is increasingly worried over the tendency of Japan's manufacturers to sell within the "yen bloc" which produces no foreign exchange but which nets higher prices in yen than can be had for sales elsewhere, due to the rigid system of monopolies designed to protect Japanese goods.

Contradictory as some of these features appear, and in fact are, they all add up to further efforts to exclude the Chinese currency from use within the Japanese occupied areas (and foreign areas of Shanghai), and to fasten Japanese controls over all such territory.

Bank Clearings Off 15 P. C. in London

LONDON (AP)—A decline of almost 15 per cent in London bank clearings in the last two years was disclosed by the Bankers' Clearing House annual statement.

Clearings in 1939 were £36,641,873,000 compared with £39,610,229,000 in 1938, a decrease of 7.4 per cent which may be added to a decrease in 1938 of 7.2 per cent from 1937.

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Elected to the office of Treasurer and to membership on the board of directors of the Scott Paper Company, Chester, Pa. Mr. Pepper was formerly a partner of Smith, Barney & Co., investment bankers.

Government Offers Low-Grade Cotton In Exchange Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—In a move to relieve a reported market shortage, the Agricultural Department announced it would exchange Government-owned low-grade cotton for cotton of better grade and staple.

The Government has about 800,000 bales of low-grade cotton acquired under its 1934 growers loan program.

Supplies of low quality cotton produced this year, the Department said, appeared inadequate to meet market demands.

Under the exchange plan, firms and individuals could buy 1938 cotton stored under grower loans and trade it for cotton equal in value from the Government 1934 loan stocks. In this way, the Department said, farmers would benefit by cashing in on the equities they now hold in the 1938 crop.

The Department said that unless this action was taken, current domestic and foreign demand could not be met and a decrease in the sale and the consumption of American cotton probably would result.

The value of the exchanged cotton would be determined on certified reweights of warehousemen and the average grade and staple differences quoted for the 10 designated spot markets on Dec. 15, 1939.

The Government would accept only American cotton, grown outside of irrigated districs, which is middling, white or better in grade, and of staple lengths ranging from 7/8 inch to 1 1-16 inches. Preference would be given to offers calling for the delivery of cotton of the following grades and staples:

Good middling, white, of 7/8 inch, 15-16 inch, 1 inch, and 1 1-16 inch staple length; strict middling, white, of 15-16 inch, 1 inch, and 1 1-16 inch staple length.

Engineering Awards 39 P. C. Below 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction moved into the new year following much the same pattern as it closed the old, with public awards losing ground faster than the swelling volume of private construction could make it up.

Awards for the week ended Jan. 2 were reported by Engineering News-Record at $53,460,000, up 19 per cent from the previous week but 39 per cent below the corresponding week of 1939.

Private contracts were 47 per cent above the week before and 96 per cent larger than a year ago. Public awards were 6 per cent greater than last week but 58 per cent less than a year ago when a rush to get PWA work under contract lifted public construction to relatively high levels.

Comparison of the week's awards follows:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Private	$21,697,000	$11,977,000
State and municipal	26,586,000	68,415,000
Federal	4,777,000	7,503,000
Total	53,460,000	86,995,000

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Bank Defends Fee in Helping To Sell Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Monopoly Committee heard testimony concerning payment of a fee to the Bankers Trust Company of New York for helping to arrange financing of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company in 1935, after enactment of a Federal law requiring divorcement of investment and commercial banking.

Edward B. Greene, President of the iron company, one of the nation's major producers of ore, told the committee that B. A. Tompkins, Vice-President of the bank, had quoted attorneys of Bankers Trust as saying the transaction did not violate the law.

Cleveland-Cliffs, Mr. Greene told the committee, owed about $25,000,000 to various banks and individuals, including Bankers Trust, and in 1935 went to the bank to see about refinancing the indebtedness.

Agreement Drawn

An agreement was drawn up under which the bank was to become agent for the iron company in obtaining an underwriting syndicate for a $24,000,000 bond issue, Greene related, with the bank to be paid a $240,000 fee for its services.

The agreement was never carried out, the witness said, but the bank was eventually paid $25,000 for its services in connection with the financing that was ultimately done by the iron company.

Peter R. Nehemkis, Jr., committee counsel, told the committee that he would produce evidence to show that Mr. Greene was "not entirely correct" in saying that the agreement was not carried out.

At the outset of the hearing Leon Henderson, Securities Commission member, said the transaction was being studied as "an example of the difficulties banks found in accomplishing the divorcement intended by the Banking Act of 1933."

The signed, "informal" agreement of memorandum covering the original financing plan, which Mr. Greene said was not consummated, contained a clause under which Bankers Trust would "not be liable under any conditions for failure to secure the group or syndicate or for the purchase or for the underwriting of all or any part of said bonds."

Syndicate Formed

Mr. Greene told the committee that an underwriting syndicate headed by Lehman Brothers and composed of four principal and 10 secondary investment bankers was formed to handle the financing.

Lehman Brothers was selected by Bankers Trust, Mr. Greene said, but he added that so far as he could recall the others were chosen on his recommendation.

"Just what did Bankers Trust Company do to earn their commission as your agent?" Mr. Nehemkis inquired.

"They were very helpful all the way through," the witness answered. "In the original deal they were to secure purchasers for the entire issue; they counseled me as to interest rates, and they introduced me to Lehman Brothers. They placed a $5,000,000 bank loan in the final financing."

An investment banker told the committee that in his profession it was considered "unethical and bad business" for one underwriting firm to attempt to take business away from another when it involved breaking up an existing "happy relationship."

John M. Schiff, partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co., made this assertion in describing the "code of ethics" governing competitive relationships between investment banking houses.

"If a company wants to change its bankers, that's their business," he said, "but as long as there is a satisfactory relationship between the company and the bank we're not going to try to steal the business away from them."

The question arose when Mr. Nehemkis introduced a memorandum from the files of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. discussing the possibility of doing some financing for the Armstrong Cork Company in 1934.

D. & H. Places Big Locomotive Order

NEW YORK (AP)—A $4,000,000 order for locomotives by the Delaware & Hudson was added to the rail equipment industry's backlog of orders.

The D. & H. ordered 20 mallet type engines from the American Locomotive Co. It was described as the first substantial order for motive power the road has placed since 1918.

In addition, the Pennsylvania Railroad placed orders for 50,000 tons of new steel rails. Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co., U. S. Steel subsidiary, was allotted 25,000 tons of the order, Bethlehem Steel 22,000 tons and Illinois Steel Co., also a U. S. Steel unit, was given 3,000 tons.

Eastern Air Lines Has Record Business

NEW YORK (AP)—Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, President of Eastern Air Lines, estimated revenue passenger miles for December were the best in the company's history and 70 per cent above December, 1938. Revenue plane miles increased 50 per cent in the same period.

In December, 1939, for the first time, the company flew more than 1,000,000 route miles, and flew more than 10,000,000 passenger miles.

Chase Bank Head Would Restore Free Gold Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of Chase National Bank, recommended the return of gold to free circulation in the United States.

"We are already," he told the bank's shareholders at their annual meeting Tuesday, "the possessors of 60 per cent of the world's monetary gold stock. Before peace can be achieved this share may have risen further.

"In a large sense we are and will be the conservators of the world's monetary system.

"It is for this reason, as well as for ample reasons of our own, that we must take action now to preserve the monetary character of gold. As I see it, our immediate function is to re-establish a free gold market permitting free movement of gold bars and gold currency both inward and outward, so that the price of gold as here established shall constitute a firm and certain base line from which the values of the diverse currencies of the world can be confidently figured."

Excess Largest on Record

Mr. Aldrich asserted that, with more than five billion dollars of excess reserves, the Nation's banks were hard pressed to loan out their money.

Much of the same opinion was expressed in the annual report of James H. Perkins, Chairman of the National City Bank, as he told that institution's shareholders of a net earnings for 1939 of $17,642,169 compared with $10,547,750 in 1938.

"The excess of our cash reserves above legal requirements," reported Mr. Perkins, "has been greater than we have ever before carried. This reflects large gold imports and the continued lack of demand for loans on a scale commensurate with our resources. . . .

"We are continuing to make vigorous efforts to lend our money to acceptable borowers. An increase in serial loans and in the aggregate of our personal loans and consumer credit financing has, however, barely offset the decline in other loans."

Describing the acquisition of $17,600,000,000 of gold in United States' storehouses, Mr. Aldrich said: "In the superficial view, the lodging with us of so great a share of the world's monetary gold stock is evidence at once of our economic strength and of our detachment from the struggles now convulsing other nations.

Not an Unmixed Blessing

"But this complacent attitude takes no account of what this flood of gold may do to us, and, for that matter, what it may do to the whole economic world, if we mishandle it. . . .

"This influx of gold into the United States is far from an unmixed blessing.

"It enlarges the deposits of the banks of this country beyond their present power to make use of them. . . . With excess reserves at the five billion mark, a simple process of figuring shows what could happen on the basis of expansion possibilities as they exist.

"If these excess reserves should progressively pass into the form of loans and so in turn into the form of bank deposits, they could produce an expansion of bank credit by 15 to 20 billion dollars without bringing into play the further expansion capacities inherent in the Federal Reserve System. No one can doubt that such a growth of bank credit would lead once more into a violent expansionary process, with its familiar accompaniment of speculation, a rising cost of living, and in the end, deflation. . . .

Would Remove Prohibitions

"The wise course seems to me to be the following: We should remove as promptly as possible the present prohibitions and restrictions on the private possession of gold. We should resume specie payments, coining gold again and putting gold coins back into circulation.

"At the same time, gold certificates should be reinstated for the convenience of those who do not wish to use or hold sizable amounts of gold coin. New imports of gold should be paid for in gold coin or negotiable gold certificates and the circulation of gold and gold certificates should be encouraged.

"It is altogether probable that if gold were to be put back in circulation in the manner suggested, much would go out of sight in the private holdings of the people. To the extent that gold, in the form of coin or gold certificates, went out of sight or remained in general circulation, it would form a ready emergency reserve for future use. . . .

"When we shall have had time to see the effects on our gold stock of revived specie payments, Congress might well consider granting power to the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System to raise reserve requirements beyond the limits now authorized by law. But any power so granted should not be susceptible to use to an extent greater than that needed to reduce excess reserves to manageable proportions."

Missouri Pacific Improvement Budget For 1940 Is Approved

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A budget of $10,880,000 for improvements and betterments on the Missouri Pacific lines during 1940 was approved by United States District Judge George H. Moore.

Of this amount, $1,431,490 previously had been approved last October for the purchase of new rail and track materials.

The railroad's budget allotted $1,350,000 for new rolling stock, including $250,000 for a 3-unit streamlined train, $400.000 for six large Diesel switch engines, $180,000 for five smaller Diesel-electric engines, and $570,000 for 200 stock cars.

The largest item in the budget was $3,250,000, including both labor and rail costs, for laying 215 miles of new rail on main tracks and relaying 177 miles of used rail on secondary lines.

Carloadings in 1939 12 P. C. Above 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that carloadings in 1939 were 12 per cent above 1938, but 9.5 per cent below 1937.

Loadings in 1939 totaled 34,102,759 cars, compared with 30,457,078 in 1938 and 37,674,464 in 1937.

Loadings by commodities in 1939 compared with 1938 follow:

Grain and grain products, 1,940,345, decrease 1.4 per cent; livestock, 694,234, decrease 1.2 per cent; coal, 6,264,761, increase 13.1; coke, 413,699, increase 50.6; forest products, 1,584,085, increase 11.7; ore, 1,615,127, increase 90.9; less-than-carload merchandise, 7,830,244, increase 1.9; miscellaneous, 13,760,264, increase 14.4.

Report $400,000 British Purchases in Porto Alegre

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Authoritative sources reported that representatives of British firms have closed deals in Porto Alegre for the purchase of agricultural, meat, and wood products having a total value of around $400,000.

The same sources said Brazilian sales to belligerent countries so far were not up to the expectations of many Brazilian exporters. In this connection it was pointed out that coffee exports have declined during the last two months.

Lehman Brothers Offer $2,200,000 Bond Issue

NEW YORK (AP) — Lehman Brothers and Associates have offered $2,200,000 of South Dakota's 3 per cent refunding bonds, due 1950-59, at prices to yield from 2.50 to 2.75 per cent.

The bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1939, and designated as series "AA," are part of an authorized issue of $20,425,000, the balance of which may be sold to the banking group within six months, provided certain technical arrangements can be completed.

Gold Imports Up Again Last Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports increased again last week as Canada, the major gold shipper since the war, resumed that role.

The week's imports totaled $57,668,620, of which $22,769,727 came from Canada. The previous week's total was $48,178,791. Weekly gold figures have fluctuated sharply in recent weeks, because in some weeks Canada sent large shipments and in others virtually none.

In the week ended Jan. 3, other large shipments were $7,836,955 from the Netherlands, $5,009,203 from Norway, $8,300,547 from Sweden, $4,948,139 from England, and $6,059,159 from Australia.

As in recent weeks, part of the imported gold was not sold to the United States Treasurey, but was deposited under earmark for the credit of a foreign government or central bank in the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The total of earmarked gold increased during the week by $14,374,409, and now totals about $1,152,436,965.

Gen. Motors 1939 Sales Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp. reported the sale of 1,364,761 automobiles and trucks to consumers in the United States in 1939 compared with 1,001,770 in 1938.

Total sales of General Motors factories in Canada and the United States for domestic and export purposes last year were 1,542,776 units compared with 1,108,007 in the previous year.

The company reported December sales to United States consumers of 156,008 units compared with 162,881 in November and 118,888 in December, 1938.

Total sales of United States and Canadian factories to dealers and for export were 207,637 units in December compared with 200,071, in November and 172,669 in December, 1938.

£29,300,000 Queensland's Proceeds From War Sales

BRISBANE (Queensland) — Queensland's share of the proceeds of sales of Australian commodities negotiated by the Australian Government with the British Government, as a result of the war, is estimated at £29,300,000 (approximately $116,000,000).

Total proceeds for Australia will exceed £100,000,000. The Queensland Government Statistician estimates this State's share as follows: Wool, £10,500,000; butter, £6,750,000; cheese, £250,000; eggs, £100,000; beef and veal, £4,000,000; mutton, £40,000; lamb £60,000; pork, £600,000; edible offals, £200,000; sugar £5,500,000; lead, £800,000; zinc, £500,000.

The figures are estimates only, as details of the agreements, and forecast of 1939-40 production are not available.

Hold Annual Meetings Of Boston Banks

Boston's big banks held annual meetings yesterday, at which directors were elected, officers appointed or reappointed and reports submitted. Changes in personnel were few. In general the year was uneventful. Deposits of most showed substantial gains, earnings were larger and loans advanced moderately.

First National Bank

The First National Bank of Boston elected the following directors:

John S. Ames, Frederick Ayer, George R. Brown, Thomas D. Cabot, Frank D. Comerford, Guy W. Cox, Carl P. Dennett, William Dexter, B. H. Bristow Draper, Frederic C. Dumaine, G. Peabody Gardner, Robert F. Herrick, Halfdan Lee, Russell H. Leonard, William M. Rand, Neil Spencer Jr., Abbot Stevens, Philip Stockton, John A. Sweetser, Bernard W. Trafford, Sinclair Weeks, George B. Wells, Sidney W. Winslow Jr.

Old Colony Trust Company directors elected were:

Hobart Ames, William Amory, Charles F. Ayer, Amory Coolidge, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Channing H. Cox, Robert Cutler, William J. Davidson, William Dexter, Russell G. Fessenden, W. Cameron Forbes, Reginald Foster, G. Peabody Gardner, J. Reed Morss, Olaf Olsen, Richard S. Russell, S. Parkman Shaw, Gifford K. Simonds, Joseph A. Skinner, James J. Storrow, Eliot Wadsworth E. Sohier Welch, Charles M. Whittier, Cornelius A. Wood.

All officers were reappointed.

National Shawmut Bank

Walter S. Bucklin, president of the National Shawmut Bank, stated that deposits of the bank increased from a total of $179,987,175 on Dec. 31, 1938 to $196,576,110 on Dec. 31, 1939.

The following directors were re-elected at this meeting:

Norman I. Adams, Nathaniel F. Ayer, Harry L. Bailey, Spencer Borden, Walter S. Bucklin, Paul C. Cabot, George H. Clough, Lawrence Coolidge, Albert M. Creighton, Robert G. Dodge, Ralph E. Flanders, Robert M. Leach, H. deForest Lockwood, Arthur N. Maddison, Henry J. Nichols, P. A. O'Connell, George E. Pierce, Carl M. Spencer, Oliver M. W. Sprague, Rohl C. Wiggin

Officers were re-appointed. Philip E. Bennett was promoted to be assistant vice-president and Clarence B. Skeels to position of assistant auditor.

Webster and Atlas National Bank

The Webster and Atlas National Bank re-elected all directors, and Joe W. Gerrity was added to the board. The president's report of earnings and operations for 1939 stated that net operating profits, exclusive of bond profits, recoveries, charge-offs (and reserves for taxes, were equivalent to $4.20 per share of capital stock. During the year the bank loaned $26,947,094 and handled 2,717,572 items.

Arthur W. Lane, assistant vice president, who this year is celebrating his 50th anniversary with the bank, was elected a vice president, as was Lewis E. Gilman.

Merchants National Bank

The Merchants National Bank elected the following directors:

George B. Bacon, Robert D. Brewer, Frank L. Converse, Douglas Crocker, Louis Curtis, Marshall B. Dalton, Ernest B. Dane, William Arthur Dupee, Frederick A. Flather, William S. Forbes, John L. Hall, Russell B. Lowe, Joseph P. Manning, Robert W. Maynard, Samuel D. Parker, W. Rodman Peabody, James L. Richards, Alfred L. Ripley, Albert R. Whittier, George W. Smith, and Charles Stetsons.

Alfred L. Ripley was elected chairman of the board; Robert D. Brewer, president; Edward H. Gleason, George B. Bacon, Carl J. Swenson, John N. Eaton, William B. Coy, Frank L. Converse, Charles C. Kimball and Richard P. Chapman, vice-presidents; Edward W. Supple, cashier; Arthur W. Vose, comptroller; Olney S. Morrill, Charles L. Abbott, Charles Stratton, and Herbert S. Symonds assistant cashiers.

United States Trust Co.

Henry Penn, Boston florist, was elected a director of the United States Trust Company at the annual meeting of the stockholders. George F. Winterson was made assistant treasurer. All other officers and directors were re-elected. The officers are: A. C. Ratshesky, chairman of the board; Alan R. Morse, president; Carl H. Thorne, Norman Walker; Frank J. Carens, Marshall A. Ries, vice-presidents; John Morse, treasurer; Henry P. Tilden, vice-president and secretary.

Bank Director

Marceau, Boston

Henry Penn

Boston florist, elected a director of the United States Trust Company.

National Debt Is Now in Excess Of $42,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury disclosed that the public debt passed $42,000,000,000 on January 6, coming within $3,000,000,000 of the statutory limit.

President Roosevelt advised Congress last week that further debt increases would be necessary because of deficits next year, but said then that if Congress voted $460,000,000 of additional taxes to pay for emergency national defense costs, the debt would not reach $45,000,000,000 in the next fiscal year. With the new taxes, he said, the estimated debt on June 30, 1941, would be $44,938,577,622.

Since the current fiscal year began on July 1, the debt has increased $1,562,048,037, because of borrowing to finance most of the $2,115,711,637 deficit incurred in the same period. The rest of the deficit was paid out of cash on hand at the beginning of the year. Since July 1, expenditures have totalled $4,943,439,139 and receipts $2,827,727,501.

A year ago, the debt was $39,502,543,964, and the deficit for the corresponding portion of the previous fiscal year was $1,736,145,519.

The President also estimated that the final deficit this fiscal year would be $4,032,813,641, but if Congress votes the new defense taxes the deficit next year would be pared to $1,716,231,570.

Steel Pay Rolls Show Sharp Gain

NEW YORK (AP) —The steel industry had more than 561,000 employees on its pay rolls in November, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated. This was 16,000 more than in October and 111,000 more than a year ago.

Steel pay rolls during the month jumped to $86,682,000 from $83,421,000 in October and $61,054,000 in November last year.

New England Power Net Gains Over Previous Year

By the Associated Press

The New England Power Association reported a $3,028,383 increase in consolidated gross earnings for the year ended Sept. 30, but added that a $2,132,001 increase in operating expenses and taxes "to a very large extent offset the gains from the greater volume of business."

The association said its consolidated balance before dividends showed an improvement of $973,930 over the previous fiscal year.

Chairman Frank D. Commerford said that "new peaks in output are tangible evidence of the increased industrial activity" in the utility's territory.

Second Issue USHA Notes To Be Offered

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Housing Authority announced that a second issue of six-months maturity notes would be offered the public by 10 local housing authorities to finance low-rent slum-clearance projects.

The issue will total $35,501,000, and bids will be opened Jan. 24. The amounts and cities participating are:

Los Angeles, $1,020,000; Bridgeport, Conn., $3,200,000; Boston, $10,175,000; Fall River, Mass., $980,000; Lowell, Mass., $1,776,000; Cleveland, $6,250,000; Dayton, Ohio, $1,600,000; Toledo, $2,200,000; Chattanooga, Tenn., $3,300,000, and Memphis, $5,000,000.

The notes will be sold to the bidder offering the lowest rate of interest. The first issue under the plan of public financing of the housing projects was sold by local housing authorities in Atlanta, Charleston, S. C., Charleston, W. Va., Chicago, District of Columbia, Louisville, Macon, Ga., New Orleans, Peoria, Ill., Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The interest rate was six-tenths of one per cent.

The authority said additional groups of notes would be offered every two months in groups of $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 until approximately $700,000,000 private capital had been invested in the USHA program.

The proceeds from the sale of the short-term paper will be used by the local housing authorities to refund cash advanced by the USHA and to pay accrued interest upon it with the balance of the proceeds to be used for defraying the cost of the low-rent housing projects.

The amount of cash and interest which the 10 local authorities will repay the USHA are: Los Angeles, $464,000 and $4,438.97; Bridgeport, $1,457,000 and $5,460.81; Boston, $4,948,000 and $69,802.18; Fall River, $400,000 and $3,093.09; Lowell, $783,500 and $12,478.10; Cleveland, $4,485,000 and $99,080.67; Dayton, $938,000 and $10,368.49; Toledo, $1,691,000 and $10,234.43; Chattanooga, $2,325,000 and $13,385.75; and Memphis, $3,337,000 and $34,571.13.

USHA loans bear varying interest rates from 2¾ to 3¼ per cent.

Talk of Raising Deposits Insurance

WASHINGTON (AP)—A proposal to authorize federal insurance of bank deposits up to $10,000—double the present amount— is under consideration by members of the House Banking Committee.

One member said that the group also was talking of an amendment to increase from three to five the number of directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. He said Chairman Henry Steagall (D) of Alabama of the Banking Committee might be appointed to one of the new posts.

Senator Steagall also has been mentioned in Congressional circles as a possible successor to Leo T. Crowley, FDIC Chairman who wants to return to private business.

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Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1940

Associated Press Quotations

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,0
Previous day's sales	671,3
1939 volume to date	5,660,0
1938 volume to date	6,907,7

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Stock market prices drifted today although here and there support kept selected issues above water.

From the moderate opening on, buying was highly selective. Toward the final hour price changes were fractional. Sales were at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

Steels, favored at first, were inclined to retreat under light selling pressure as did the rails and some of the utilities.

Most professionals seemed undecided in their own minds as to trends over the next week or so, and what buying there was seemed to be highly selective or of an investment nature.

Backward issues included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, American Telephone, Cerro de Pasco, Westinghouse Electric, Union Carbide, Santa Fe, Sears Roebuck and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Resistant were Public Service of New Jersey, Studebaker, du Pont, Allied Cremical, Owens-Illinois, Cluett Peabody and American smelting.

In the curb Aluminum Co. and Cheseborough pushed ahead while Alabama Great Southern and Mead Johnson skidded a little.

Foreign Bonds Rise

Foreign loans made the best showing in today's bond market, the Scandinavian, German and some South American groups pushing up fractions to around 5 points.

U. S. Governments and corporate issues were mixed and generally narrow. Gainers of fractions to around 2 near the final hour included Porto Rican, American Tobacco 6s of '42, Allied Stores 4½s, Francisco Sugar 6s, Lehigh Valley Coal 5s of '64, stamped, and International Mercantile Marine 6s.

Armour 1939 Net $7,012,057; Had Big Loss in 1938

CHICAGO (AP) — Armour and Company reported for the fiscal year ended Oct. 28, 1939, consolidated net earnings of $7,012,057, compared with a loss of $1,505,089 in the previous year.

The consolidated net earnings, which were slightly less than annual requirements for preferred dividends, consisted of a profit of $7,706,630 earned by Armour and Company of Delaware and its subsidiaries, and a loss of $694,573 sustained by the parent company, Armour and Company (Illinois) and its subsidiaries exclusive of Armour and Company of Delaware.

Dividends on the 7 per cent guaranteed cumulative preferred stock of Armour and Company of Delaware, amounting to $3,746,890, were paid during the year. Dividends on the two preferred issues of the Illinois company have not been paid since January, 1938.

Sales in 1939 totaled $715,318,909—about 1 per cent less than in 1938, while tonnage was about 1 per cent larger than in 1938.

George A. Eastwood, President, said in his report to stockholders, than the trend at the close of the fiscal year augured well for 1940. "In this connection," he added, "we are encouraged by a plentiful supply of hogs in the 1940 fiscal year and indications of a generally higher level of employment."

Due principally to its foreign business, its fertilizer, auxiliaries and leather operations, the Delaware company and its subsidiaries, Mr. Eastwood said, consistently earned profits since 1932 while the average result of the Illinois company, not including the Delaware company, was a loss for the seven years. As a step toward consolidation of the two companies, Mr. Eastwood said, selling and distribution of both had been concentrated in the Delaware company.

Wide Price Swings In Grain Market

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (AP)—Rapid and fairly wide price swings characterized the wheat pit today with values closing near the day's best levels. Fulctuations were within a range of about 2 cents.

Firmness at Winnipeg, where gains of better than a cent were scored, and increased buying at the decline here erased early losses of about a cent and replaced them with corresponding gains. Increased war activity contributed to the upturn, which, however, was held in check much of the time by more favorable domestic crop reports.

Wheat on the board of trade closed ¾-¾ higher, May 1.02-1.02⅛, July 99⅛-¼; Corn ⅛-⅜ down, May 58-58⅛, July 58⅝; oats ¼ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—A further reaction in gilt-edged securities influenced an easier trend in the balance of the stock market today. Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech Tuesday introduced a note of caution. Industrial leaders closed with losses and initial inquiry for kaffirs subsided. Home rails countered the main price current with fair gains. Commodity stocks moved listlessly.

Paris—Bourse quotations were slashed from start to finish today. One rente issue, the dollar guaranteed loan, slumped 10.60 francs. Turnover was at low ebb despite the favorable impression created by Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	70	70	70	
56⅛	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	Jan 9
11⅛	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	22	21¾	22	Dec29
27½	15⅞	Addessog (1.40)	7	19½	18⅝	19½	Jan 4
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	10	55½	55	55	— ½
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan 9
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	11	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	13	1	1	1	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	11	11	11	Jan 9
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	13¼	13	13¼	+ ½
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 9
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jan 4
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(1½g)	6	21	20¾	21	
117⅜	63¼	Allen Indus (1g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 4
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	2	173½	173	173½	+ ¾
147⅜	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	1	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	32	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68	66⅞	66⅞	Jan 9
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	14	39½	39	39	— ⅞
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	3	16	16	16	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jan 6
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	55¾	55½	55½	Jan 9
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	21	21	21	Jan 8
47	16⅜	Am Airlines	12	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	1	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 9
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	44½	44½	44½	Jan 5
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	14	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	+ ⅛
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	175½	175	175	—1⅛
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	2	29¾	29¼	29¾	
64	30¼	Am Car pf	5	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜	Jan 9
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (1g)	5	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	134	134	134	—1
8¾	5	Am Colortype	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 9
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	4	7⅞	7½	7⅝	Jan 9
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	14	12½	12⅜	12½	Jan 9
53⅜	23⅜	Am Encaus Til	3	3	3	3	Jan 8
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 9
35⅜	17⅜	Am & For Pow	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	9	23⅜	22	23¼	— ⅛
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	9	27½	26¾	27½	+ ½
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	28	34½	33¼	34	+ ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	1	37	37	37	Jan 9
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	2	59	59	59	— ⅛
31⅛	13⅜	Am Ice	24	31⅜	3	31⅜	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	7	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	4	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	8	21½	21	21½	
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	3	59¼	59¼	59¼	
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	
51⅜	21⅜	Am M & Metal	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 9
40⅛	22⅝	Am Metal (½e)	7	23¾	23	23¾	+ ½
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	14	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf (1⅛k)	9	61¾	61¼	61¾	+ ¼
49	28	APL 5pf (.933⅓k)	9	52¾	51⅞	52½	+ ¼
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	31	10¼	10	10⅛	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	8	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
80¼	50	Am RM pf(11¼k)	3	69⅞	69	69	Jan 9
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
20	9	Am Seat (⅛e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
63	35½	Am Sm&R (½e)	15	51	50¼	51	+ ⅞
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	5	145	143½	143½	Jan 9
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	68⅞	68¾	68⅞	— ⅛
41	20½	Am Steel Fdrs	8	30½	29⅞	30½	+ ½
14½	8¼	Am Stores (1½g)	2	13⅛	12¾	12¾	Jan 9
18¼	9	Am Stove (¼e)	7	20½	19½	20½	+1
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	17	17	17	— ¼
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	88	87½	87½	— ½
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	16	16	16	Jan 9
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	8	172½	172	172⅛	— ⅜
87⅛	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	87	87	87	+ ¼
89¾	75¾	Am Tob B (5)	12	89	88⅜	89	+ ½
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	Jan 9
83⅜	41⅛	Am Type Fdrs	7	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	18	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	99	99	99	
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 9
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	46¾	46	46¾	+1½
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅜
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	30	30⅛	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	38	38	38	Jan 9
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	2	21	21	21	+ ⅜
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	13	13	13	Jan 4
4	1½	A P W Paper	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jan 5
37	21	Arc D-M (1.10g)	1	32	32	32	— ¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107½	
83¼	38	Armour Ill	11	57⅛	56⅜	57	
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	4	49½	48½	48½	— ¼
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	3	40⅜	39¾	40⅜	+ ¾
13	7½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jan 4
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
103⅜	55⅜	Assd Dry Goods	23	67⅜	8¼	8⅞	+1⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jan 4
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	82	80½	82	+1
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ½
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	22	24	23½	24	
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	1	51	51	51	— ½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	Jan 9
24⅞	18⅛	Atl G&W In pf	3	17	17	17	
110½	104¾	Atl Refining (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
9⅝	7	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Dec26
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	3	8½	8½	8½	
71	50	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	49¼	48¾	49¼	+ ¾
8	4¼	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	65	65	65	+2
5⅜	1½	Atlas Tack	3	6½	6½	6½	Jan 8
3⅞	2	Auburn Auto	7	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
9⅝	3⅛	Austin Nichols	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		Aviation Corp	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	

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21¾	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	23	16¾	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	18	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	4	14½	13¾	14	Jan 9
17¾	9⅛	Barber As (⅛g)	6	14¾	14½	14¾	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Br (⅛g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 9
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall (.90g)	14	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	3	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	+3⅜
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	125½	124½	124½	—1⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Belding-He (.80)	1	9	9	9	Jan 9
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	10	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅜
22½	17⅝	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Jan 9
56	48⅛	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
57½	32	Beth Stl (1½g)	47	80	79	79¾	+ ½
100	50¼	Beth S 5%pf (1)	34	177⅞	173⅞	177⅞	+ ⅞
18½	15½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	10	115⅞	115¼	115⅞	+ ⅞
120⅛	99¼	Bigelow-S (1g)	3	32½	31½	32½	+1
32¾	15⅞	Black&Deck (1)	5	22	21¾	21¾	
24½	14	Blaw-Knox	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
17¾	8¼	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jan 6
36½	13¾	Boeing Airplane	19	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	2	23	22¾	22	+ ¼
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	4	22½	22	22½	+ ½
32	18¾	Borden C (1.40g)	28	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
4⅞	1½	Borg-War (1a)	19	25	24⅜	24¾	— ⅛
34¾	19½	Boston & Maine	2	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Bower R B (¾e)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ¾
15⅞	7¾	Brew Corp (.60)	8	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Bridgeport Br	6	11½	11⅜	11½	
41	31	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	5	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
53	41¾	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	Jan 8
2	1⅛	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52	52	52	Jan 9
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
13¾	11	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
50⅞	39	Bkly-Man Tr	16	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly-Man Tr pf	6	51¼	51	51¼	+ ⅛
41	31⅛	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	4	50	50	50	+ ⅜
42⅞	21	Bkly Un G (½g)	6	24½	24	24½	
25¼	9⅝	Brown Sh (2)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	Dec29
13⅛	7	Bruns-Bal(2¼g)	13	24⅛	23½	24	+ ½
8	4	Bucyr Erie (½g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	8	6	5⅞	6	
30	15½	Budd Wheel	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
34¼	21½	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jan 8
20⅜	11½	Bulova Wat(2a)	4	30	30	30	— ¾
18¾	11	Burling Mill (1a)	59	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
7¾	1	Burr Ad M (.40)	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Bush Terminal	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	Butler Br (.30g)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
6¼	2½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	21⅝	21	21⅛	Jan 6
16⅜	7	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅞	11¼	Byers (AM) Co	1	13	13	13	
		Byron Jack (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jan 6

C

30	13¼	Calif Packing	2	25	24¾	25	+ ½
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	Jan 2
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼e)	3	7	7	7	
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.40e)	14	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅝
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	14	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	47	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¾
8	4½	Capital Ad A	3	5½	5½	5½	Jan 8
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	26	26	26	
4	2⅜	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 9
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	2	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	4	54½	54	54½	— ½
30¼	13⅝	Celanese (⅛g)	17	28⅝	27⅝	28¼	+ ¼
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	23	22⅞	23	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	8	5¼	5	5¼	Jan 4
14⅜	3½	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	8	8	8	Jan 9
6⅞	3½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	6	41½	40¼	40¼	—1⅛
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Jan 8
30	17	Cham P&F(1.20g)	1	26	26	26	Jan 6
47¼	27	Checker Cab	3	16½	16	16½	Jan 9
95½	85¾	Ches & Oh (2½)	18	41⅛	41⅛	41⅜	+ ⅜
		Ches & O pf (4)	2	93	93	93	Jan 9

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 4
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅜	Chi & N West pf	3	1	1	1	Jan 9
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2	2	2	
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Chi M St P&P	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
20¼	10	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46⅜	46¾	46¾	—1¾
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9⅜	7½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 9
15¼	10	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 8
13½	4⅜	Chick CotO(¾g)	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	Jan 9
94⅜	53⅝	Childs Co	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅜
14⅞	9	Chrysler (5g)	18	88⅜	87⅛	88	+ ½
4⅜	2¼	City I & F (1.20)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
34½	15	City Stores	3	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	Jan 8
39	20⅛	Clark Eq (2½g)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
60⅛	34⅜	Clev Gr B (2½g)	4	39¾	39	39½	— ⅛
38	21¼	Climax M (1.20a)	18	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
133	105	Cluett P (2¾g)	55	38⅛	37⅜	38	+ ⅜
62½	58	Coca-Cola (5g)	3	122¾	122¼	122½	— ¼
18	11½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jan 8
107	101⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	17	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
37½	20¼	Colgate-P pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jan 9
24⅞	11⅜	Collins & A (1)	3	33	33	33	Jan 9
25⅜	14	Col Fuel & Iron	3	18⅜	18½	18½	Jan 9
25¼	14	Col Br A (1½g)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
9	5¼	Col Br B (1½g)	3	24⅜	24	24	
91	74½	Col Gas & El	14	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
15⅝	6⅜	Col G&E pf A(6)	7	92½	91	92½	+1¾
30½	15½	Colum Pic vtc	5	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
96	73	Col P pf (2.41d)	7	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ½
57	38¾	Col Carb (4½g)	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ¼
109⅝	98½	Col Credit(4)	10	47¾	47⅛	47⅜	— ½
60	42	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Jan 6
110½	103¾	Coml Inv Tr (4)	12	53¼	53	53	— ½
16	8⅝	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	
21⅝	11⅜	Coml Solvents	18	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com'th & South	10	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
32⅛	25⅝	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	72	71	71	+ ½
8⅝	5	Com Edis (1.80)	39	31¾	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	19	Conde Nast	2	53¼	53¼	53¼	
97⅜	5	Con-Nairn (1a)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Jan 9
32⅜	13½	Congress Cigar	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	62	9	8¾	9	
108½	101¾	Cons Edison (2)	36	31¾	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	108⅜	107⅞	108⅜	+ ⅜
12⅞	7¾	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	Jan 8
7⅞	3¾	Consol F pf (1d)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jan 8
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 9
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	59	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
9	1¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	17	17	17	Jan 8
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
101⅞	88	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18	18	18	Jan 4
17¼	9⅛	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Jan 9
22⅛	11½	Contain Cp(¾g)	7	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
2	1	Cont Bak A	40	15⅜	14¾	15	+ ⅛
100	87½	Cont Bak B	23	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
51¼	32½	Cont B pf (8)	8	97½	96	96¾	+1¼
116	106	Cont Can (2g)	10	43½	43¼	43⅜	+ ¼
10⅜	5	Cont C pf (4½)	2	113¼	113	113	Dec30
40⅞	29⅜	Cont Diam Fib	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
51½	15⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	63¾	63¼	63¾	— ⅜
31½	19⅜	Cont Motors	19	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	
32⅛	16⅛	Cont O Del (1)	13	37	33¾	33¾	
67½	54⅜	Cont Steel (2g)	1	24	23½	23¾	— ¼
177	150	Corn Prods (3)	1	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	Jan 9
5	3	Corn Prod pf (7)	4	64	63⅝	64	
38	16	Coty Inc (½g)	1	176½	176½	176½	Jan 8
110	93	Coty Int (.20g)	7	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
32½	26⅜	Crane Co (.60g)	5	1	7⅞	1	
13	6⅞	Crane cv pf (5)	3	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
41½	20½	Cream of Wh (2)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	—

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Mexican Trade Hit by Lack Of Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Effect of the war upon Mexico's national economy has been to drastically curtail exports, partially increase imports and force the Bank of Mexico from the foreign exchange market as a result of this uneven trade balance. The peso has fallen from 4.85 to the dollar, at which it was quoted in September, to a present 5.90 while financial experts are predicting an ultimate 6 to the dollar rate of exchange.

The vigorous wave of optimism which predominated in business circles here immediately after the outbreak of the war was based on the expectation that Mexico's raw materials would find a ready market abroad. It has vanished as the lack of transportation for her exports has become the Nation's most pressing problem and no solution for that problem is in sight at a time when all freighters are at a premium and Mexico cannot command even her normal supply.

Transportation now depends almost entirely upon the railways, which means that Mexican commerce is chiefly limited to purchases made by the United States. This means that metals are now the chief exports since Mexican oil exports have virtually been cancelled by the recent relegation of Mexico to a participation in only 3.8 per cent of all oil brought into the United States under a reduced tariff.

Imports have increased during this same period as European sources of supply were cut off by the same lack of transportation. Dealers here have bought heavily of United States merchandise in anticipation of a probable price rise, thereby further increasing the unbalance in foreign exchange.

Favorable effects to business of the Government's cancellation of the 4 per cent tax on the export of capital have been offset by the imposition of a new excess profits tax. While this tax has not yet been elaborated, it is interpreted in business circles as a new and unwise restriction upon industry at a time when the Government can ill afford to alienate capital further.

Uncertainty of the attitude of the United States toward the Cardenas Government and its newly proposed reforms of a socialistic nature also adds to the uncertainty here. Washington's disapproval of the developments in the oil controversy was clearly indicated when Mexican oil imports were so drastically restricted and Washington's approval or disapproval is always a potent factor in Mexican affairs.

Canada's First War Loan To Be Launched Jan. 15

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's first national war loan will be launched next Jan. 15, Finance Minister J. L. Ralston announced.

Even the most modest Canadian investor will have an opportunity to participate in the country's war effort by subscribing to bonds in denominations as low as $50.

Actual details of the interest rate, maturities and total volume of the loan will not be made known until Jan. 12 and the subscription books will open Jan. 15.

It will be a purely domestic loan offered only to Canadian investors, repayable as to principal and interest in Canadian funds, and there will be no tax-free bonds such as were sold in the last war.

Canada's war effort is now costing about $1,000,000 a day, the estimated rate for the first year of hostilities.

Power Production 14 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production snapped out of the holiday lull at a faster rate than seasonally anticipated, figures released by the Edison Electric Institute indicated.

Power output for the week ended January 6 amounted to 2,437,397,000 kilowatthours, a gain of 2.9 per cent from 2,404,316,000 in the last week of 1939. This represented a jump of 14 per cent from 2,169,470,000 in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the institute: New England 9.5, Middle Atlantic 11.8, Central Industrial 18.1, West Central 11.3, Southern States 13.5, Rocky Mountain 12.2, Pacific Coast 10.3.

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
May	1.01⅛	1.02⅛	1.00¾	1.02	1.01½
July	.98½	.99¾	.97¾	.99⅛	.98⅝
Sept.	.97¾	.99⅛	.97⅛	.98⅝	.98
Corn					
May	.57¾	.58⅛	.57¾	.58	.58¼
July	.58⅝	.58¾	.58⅛	.58⅝	.59
Sept.	.59½	.59½	.59	.59¼	.59⅝
Oats					
May	.39⅞	.40⅜	.39¾	.40¼	.39⅞
July	.34¾	.35¼	.34⅝	.35	.34¾
Sept.	.32⅞	.33⅛	.32⅝	.33	.32⅝
Rye					
May	.72⅛	.73⅛	.71⅞	.72½	.72⅛
July	.71½	.72¼	.70⅝	.71⅝	.71⅛
Sept.	.71⅛	.72	.70⅛	.71⅝	.71⅛

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	104.8	104.9	104.7	104.9	104.8
May	101.2	101.3	101.1	101.3	101.2
July	98.9	98.9	98.7	98.7	98.8

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	5.50	5.58	5.46	5.47	5.43
Sept.	5.68	5.71	5.65	5.71	5.65

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼ '41	105.13	103.13	105.13
1	3⅜s '47-'43	109.26	109.26	109.26
2	3½ '45-'43	110	110	110
2	3½s '46-'44	110.14	110.13	110.14
1	4s '54-'44	114.27	114.27	114.72
1	2¾s '47-'45	109.10	109.10	109.10
100	3¼s '56-'46	114.30	114.29	114.30
1	3¼s '49-'46	111.20	111.20	111.20
30	2s '50-'48	103.22	103.21	103.21
1	3⅛s '52-'49	112.13	112.13	112.13
1	2½s '53-'49	106.4	106.4	106.4
2	2¾s '54-'51	107.27	107.27	107.27
5	2¾s '60-'55	108.7	108.6	108.6
1	2¾s '60-'55 reg	108.4	108.4	108.4
27	2¾s '65-'60	106.26	106.24	106.24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	108¼	108¼	108¼
19	Alleghany cv 5s '44	80	79⅞	80
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	106¼	106¼	106¼
40	Allied Strs 4½s '50	101¼	101	101¼
3	Allied Strs 4½s '51	97	97	97
9	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110⅜	110½
6	Rm & For P5s 2003	63⅞	63¼	63¼
10	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¼	103	103
4	Am Int 5½s '49	104½	104⅛	104⅛
12	Am T & T 5½s '43	108¼	108 25-32	108¼
8	Am T & T 3¾s '56	109	108½	108¾
7	Am T & T 3¾s '61	109⅝	109⅜	109⅜
15	Arm Del 4s '55	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
14	AT&SF 4s '95	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	AT&SF 4s '80	95½	95½	95½
28	AT&SW 4½s '48	102½	102½	102½
1	A C Line cll 4s '52	68	68	68
3	A C Line 4½s '64	61	61	61
2	A C Line 5s '45	75	75	75
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
4	AubAutocv4¾s39	47½	47½	47½
3	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	B&O rfg 6s '95	29	29	29
1	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
10	B&O rfg 5s '95	27¾	27¾	27¾
4	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
6	B&O 5s '95 F	27¾	27¾	27¾
1	B&O 5s 2000 D	27¾	27¾	27¾
2	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1	B&O cv 4½s '60	16½	16½	16½
9	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	16⅜	16	16
14	B&O 1st 4s '48	67¾	66¾	67
2	B&O S W 5s '50	46	46	46
1	B&O S W 5s '50 ct	45	45	45
2	B&O T C 4s '59	57½	57½	57½
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
2	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
2	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	-08¾	108¾	108¾
10	Beth Stl 2¾s '48	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5	Beth Stl 3½s '52	106½	106½	106½
14	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	101	100½	100½
37	Boston&Me 5s '57	45⅝	45	45½
3	Bost &ZMe 4½s 55	45	45	45
4	Boston & Me 5s '55	45	45	45
17	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	86½	84¾	84¾
1	Bkly Man Tr 4½s66ct	84¼	84¼	84¼
2	Bkly Qn&Sb cn5s '41	41½	41½	41½
2	Bkly UnElat 5s '50	90¾	90¾	90¾
5	Bkly Un Gas 4s '47	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113¼	113¼	113¼
4	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95¾	95¾	95¾
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '5TE	106	105¾	105¾
1	Buf Niag El 3½s '67	108¾	108½	108½
6	Buf R&P 4½s '57	38⅝	38½	38½
5	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	37¾	37¼	37¼
2	Bur C R&No 5s '34	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '65	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	105½	105½	105½
10	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
12	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	102	102	102
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
13	Can Nor 6½s '46	112¾	112¾	112¾
21	Can Pac 5s '54	80	79½	80
7	Can Pac 4½s '46	82	81½	82
3	Can Pac 4½s '60	71½	70⅞	71½
25	Can Pac 4s perp	62½	62	62½
2	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	96	96	96
1	Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	8½	8½	8½
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	52	52	52
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72¾	72¾	72¾
1	CRIRR&B 1st 5s '43	50½	50½	50½
6	Cen R R N J 5s '87	18	17½	17½
6	Cen R R N J 5s '87 reg	17	16½	17
11	Certain-td 5½s '48	77¾	77½	77¾
6	C&O 4½s '92	124½	124½	124½
7	C&O 2¾s '91 D	99¼	99¼	99¼
77	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	99¾	99⅛	99⅜
15	C&O rfg 3½s '63 F	105⅛	104¾	104¾
18	Chi & Alton 3s '49	15	15	15
4	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	87½	87½	87½
1	CB&Q 5s '77	81	81	81
5	CB&Q gen 4s '58	92¼	92	92¼
2	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97½	97¼	97¼
2	Chi & E Ill 6s '34	118½	118½	118½
54	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	19¾	19¼	19⅜
12	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	19¼	18¾	19¼
32	Chic Gt West 4s '59	25	24⅞	25
24	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
13	CMSP & Pac 5s 2000	7¼	7¼	7¼
27	CM & SP 4½s '89 C	25¼	25¼	25¼
12	CM & SP gen 4s '89	24¾	24¾	24¾
18	Chi & NW 6½s '36	16¾	16	16
13	Chi & NW rfg 3s 2037	8¾	8¾	8¾
9	Chi & NW cv 4¼s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Chi & NW 4s '87 st	14	14	14
6	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	5½	5½	5½
1	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
3	Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	107½	107½	107½
2	Chi Un Sta 3½s '51	105	105	105
8	Chi & W Ind 4s '52	94	93½	93½
17	Childs Co 5s '43	52¼	52	52
1	Childs Co 5s '43	52¼	52	52
1	Int T&T 5s 55	46	45½	45½
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1¾	1¾	1¾
1	K C So South 5s 50	66	66	66
5	K C Term 4s 60	108⅝	108½	108½
6	Kans G&E 4½s '80	104¾	104½	104½
6	Koppers Co 4s '51	104¾	104½	104½
3	Kresge Found 3½s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Lac Gas 5½s '42 B	45	45	45
8	Lac Gas 5½s '53	48½	48	48½
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	48	47½	48
1	Lac Gas 5s '42	22½	22½	22½
1	Lac Gas 5s '39	86	86	86
3	Laur Carb 5s '39	38	38	38
1	Leh & N Eng 4s '65 A	87¾	87¾	87¾
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	55¾	55¾	55¾
6	Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	53	53	53
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	29¼	29¼	29¼
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	29¾	29¾	29¾
4	Leh Val HTerm5s'54	44¾	44¾	44¾
20	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	LehVal4½s 2003asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
6	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15½	15½	15½
3	Liggett & M 7s '44	126¾	126¼	126¾
2	Liggett & M 5s '51	130	130	130
2	Loews 3½s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	109	109	109
10	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	88½	88½	88½
4	Lorillard Co 7s '44	126¼	126¼	126½
1	Lorillard Co 5s '51	128¾	126¼	126¼
3	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84½	84½	84½
1	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	100	100	100
2	Lou&N 4½s 2003	94	94	94
6	Louis & N un 4s '40	101 25-32	101 25-32	101 25-32
5	Louis & N 3¾s '2003	83	83	83
9	Manhat Ry 4s '90	80⅝	80½	80⅝
35	Manhat Ry 2d 2013 ct	43½	43¼	43½
1	Man Elec 3½ Shoville '47	65	65	65
1	McCrory Strs 5s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	Met Ed 4½s '68	112	112	112
6	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102	101¾	101¾
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	83	83	83
3	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	17¼	17¼	17½
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	30	29¾	29¾
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	14½	14	14½
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
14	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3½	3½	3¼
10	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	109⅝	109¾	109¾
2	MonWPaPub Sv6s '65	110½	110½	110½
1	Mor & Essex 5s '55	44	44	44
14	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	38¾	38	38
21	Mor&Essex3½s 2000	47½	47	47
1	Mutual Un Tel 5s '41	101½	101½	101½
3	NashCh&StL 4s '78	67½	67½	67½
5	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106¾	106⅝	106¾
8	Natl Steel 3s '65	103	102¾	102¾
2	N Eng RR 5s '45	36	36	36
3	New Eng T&T 5s '52	128¾	128¾	128¾
11	NJ Pow&Lt 4½s '60	108¼	108	108
3	N O Gt Nor 5s '83	72	71½	71½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	150.25	31.87	26.20
Net change	+.41	+.06	+.15
Previous close	149.84	31.81	26.05
1939 high	158.82	35.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	37	37	37
1	NO Tex & M 4½s '56	33	33	33
1	NY & Putnam 4s '93	52	52	52
19	NYC rfg 5s 2013	60¼	60⅛	60⅛
11	NYC 4½s 2013A	54½	54	54
10	NYC cn 4s '98	60	59½	60
8	NYC cv 3¼s '52	60½	60¼	60½
4	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	59	58¾	58¾
8	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	65¾	65½	65½
40	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	57¾	57	57
1	NY Conn RR 5s '53	107	107	107
2	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105½	105½	105½
2	NY Dock Co 4s '51	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
3	NY Edis 3¼s '65	109	108⅝	109
11	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	19½	19¼	19½
6	NYNH&H 4½s 67	19½	19½	19½
3	NYNH&H 4s 56	16¼	16	16
6	NYNH&H 4s 57	6	6	6
5	NYNHH 3½s 54	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
7	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	15½	15⅜	15½
5	NY O & W rfg 4s92	6	6	6
4	NY O & W gen4s55	3	3	3
7	NY R Gas 6s 51A	105	105	105
3	NY Steam 3½s 63	105½	105⅜	105⅜
21	NY W&Bost 4½s4-6	6	5½	5⅝
10	Norf Sou 5s 61A	13	13	13
4	Nor Am Co 4s 59	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	106½	106	106½
12	Nor Am Co 3½s 49	106¼	106¼	106¼
35	Nor Pac 4s2047	56½	56	56
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	50	50	50
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	50	49¾	49¾
6	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45½	45	44½
27	Nor Pac 4s 97	66¾	66	66
3	Nor Pac 3s 2047	41	41	41
5	Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	37⅛	37	37
1	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
18	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Or-WashRR&N 4s61	105½	105½	105½
12	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	76½	76	76⅝
10	Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	109	108¾	109
16	Pac G&E 3¾s 61	112¾	112½	112¾
1	Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
1	Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	77	77	77
15	Para Bway 3s 55 ct	50	50	50
2	Para Pict cv 3½s 47	86	86	86
8	Pen Co 4s '63	103½	103½	103½
12	Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	108¾	108¾	108¾
9	Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	180⅞	180¾	180¾
11	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102¼	102½
10	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89¾	89½	89¾
2	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	98⅛	98⅛	98⅜
2	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	98	98	98
10	Pen RR 4s '48 st	114¼	114¼	114¼
5	Pen RR 3¼s '52	87	86¾	87
1	Peo GLaCC Chi 6s '43	115	115	115
2	Peoria & E Inc 4s 90	8	8	8
25	Pere Marq 4½s '80	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
26	Phelps Dodge 3½s'42	111⅞	111⅝	111⅞
16	Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	110	109¾	110
10	Phila Co 5s 57	105¾	105¾	105¾
13	Phil Elec 3½s '67	111¾	111¼	111¾
2	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12½	12⅜	12½
13	PCC & StL 5s '70A	108½	108½	108½
10	PCC & S L 4½s'42 MB	107½	107½	107½
6	Pitts Coke & Ir 4½s '48	98	98	98
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	45	45	45
53	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	81¾	81	81¾
14	Por Rt A Tob 6s '42st	61	60	61
5	Por Rt At 6s '42 unst	61	59	60
43	Postal Tel&Cab 5s'53	114¼	113¾	113¾
11	PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
4	Purity Bak 5s '48	104	104	104
5	Readg 4½s 97A	75¼	75	75
1	Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Republic Stl 4½s 56	100	100	100
11	Republic Stl 4½s 56	95½	95⅜	95½
1	Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	11	11	11
5	Roch G & E 3¼s 69	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
2	Sabuenay Pow 4½s 66	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	StLSF 5s B 5s ct	10½	10½	10½
5	StLSF4½s 78ct st	10	10	10
2	St L SW 5s 52	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
5	St L SW 1st 4s 89	63	63	63
1	SA&A Pass 4s 43	60	60	60
2	SanAnt Pub Srv 4s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	San Diego G&E 4s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Schulco 6½ 46 B st	30	30	30
8	Seab A L cn 6s 45	8	8	8
1	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7	7	7
3	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	5	5	5
10	Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2	Simmons cv 4s 52	100¼	100	100¼
3	Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	So Bell T&T 3s 79	104¾	104¾	104¾
79	Sou Kraft 4¼s 51	107	107	107
7	Sou Pac 4½s 81	48¼	48	48
20	So Pac 4½s '69	48¼	48	48
10	So Pac RR cv 4½s '56	63½	63	63½
1	So Pac clt 4s '49	46½	46½	46½
11	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	51¼	51¼	51¾
3	So Pac SPTer 4s '50	80¾	79	79
13	South Ry 6½s '56	78¼	78¼	78¼
7	South Ry gen 6s '56	88½	88¼	88¼
3	South Ry gen 4s '56	60¼	60	60
1	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	108	108	108
1	S W Gas & El 4s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
13	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	105¾	105½	105½
25	Studebaker cv 6s '45	104½	102½	103
13	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	TRR A St L 4s '53	108⅝	108¾	108¾
7	Tex Corp 3½s '51	107	106⅞	107
10	Tex Corp 3s '59	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
7	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	110¼	110⅛	110¼
2	Tex & Pac 5s '00D	71	71	71
1	Third Ave 5s '37	97	97	97
47	Third Ave adj 5s '60	15¼	15	15
2	Third Ave 4s '60	53½	53½	53½
1	Un El Mr 3¾s '62	109	109	109
1	Union Oil Cal 6s '42	112 9-32	112 9-32	112 9-32
7	Union Oil Cal 3s '59	102¾	102¾	102¾
4	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	114	114	114
4	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
5	Un Pac 3½s '71	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¾	107¾	107¾
9	Un Pac 3½s '70	98	97¾	98
2	Un Clg-Wh Strs 5s52	66	66	66
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	80	80	80
14	U Steel 3¼s '48	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
11	Un Stockyds 4½s '51	92¾	92	92
20	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	102¾	102¼	102¾
10	Phila Co 5s 57	105¾	105¾	105¾
13	Phil Elec 3½s '67	111¾	111¼	111¾
2	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12½	12⅜	12½
13	PCC & StL 5s '70A	108½	108½	108½
10	PCC & S L 4½s'42 MB	107½	107½	107½
6	Pitts Coke & Ir 4½s '48	98	98	98
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	45	45	45
53	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	81¾	81	81¾
14	Por Rt A Tob 6s '42st	61	60	61
5	Por Rt At 6s '42 unst	61	59	60
43	Postal Tel&Cab 5s'53	114¼	113¾	113¾
11	PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	109½	109½	109½
4	Purity Bak 5s '48	104	104	104
5	Readg 4½s 97A	75¼	75	75
1	Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Republic Stl 4½s 56	100	100	100
11	Republic Stl 4½s 56	95½	95⅜	95½
1	Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	11	11	11
5	Roch G & E 3¼s 69	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
2	Sabuenay Pow 4½s 66	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	StLSF 5s B 5s ct	10½	10½	10½
5	StLSF4½s 78ct st	10	10	10
2	St L SW 5s 52	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
5	St L SW 1st 4s 89	63	63	63
1	SA&A Pass 4s 43	60	60	60
2	SanAnt Pub Srv 4s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	San Diego G&E 4s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Schulco 6½ 46 B st	30	30	30
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2	Simmons cv 4s 52	100¼	100	100¼
3	Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	So Bell T&T 3s 79	104¾	104¾	104¾
79	Sou Kraft 4¼s 51	107	107	107
7	Sou Pac 4½s 81	48¼	48	48
20	So Pac 4½s '69	48¼	48	48
10	So Pac RR cv 4½s '56	63½	63	63½
1	So Pac clt 4s '49	46½	46½	46½
11	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	51¼	51¼	51¾
3	So Pac SPTer 4s '50	80¾	79	79
13	South Ry 6½s '56	78¼	78¼	78¼
7	South Ry gen 6s '56	88½	88¼	88¼
3	South Ry gen 4s '56	60¼	60	60
1	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	108	108	108
1	S W Gas & El 4s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
13	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	105¾	105½	105½
25	Studebaker cv 6s '45	104½	102½	103
13	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
7	TRR A St L 4s '53	108⅝	108¾	108¾
7	Tex Corp 3½s '51	107	106⅞	107
10	Tex Corp 3s '59	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
7	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	110¼	110

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

Investigate Our Property Management Plan
List Your Property With Bonded Agent
Well-cared-for homes, rent or sell.
EDDY D. FIELD
1619 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

AMBITIOUS man or woman to join big hosiery mill selling direct to wearers. Full or part time. Commission. No investment or experience. Permanent, with advancement. Real Silk, Dept. A-415, Indianapolis, Ind.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ALERT women, well established in communities, to act as local representatives for Monitor-advertised books; selling helps and generous commissions; a high quality book service. ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WOMEN — Make good commissions, full or spare time; take orders Janaleen "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; chance to get own clothes without cost; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALEEN, Dept. 825-C, Indianapolis, Ind.

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats. Made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 2126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 31 Park Drive—Two-room kitchenette apt., comfortably furnished; lovely view The Mother Church; $55. Apply S. 91 or janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—Beautifully furnished 3-room apartment, excellent location, attractive landscaping, sun porch, solar system, Frigidaire. Inquire 704 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach. Rent reasonable.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

YOUNG woman wanted to share beautiful apartment with responsible young business woman. Tel. BRyant 9-4547, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautifully furnished apt. in living room, 2 chambers, 2 baths, breakfast nook, kitchen; quiet, restricted. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Ken. 4033.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates, insured, owner-driver, best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 2 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPITOL 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
37 Haymarket Square, Boston

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

INSURANCE PRODUCER

An opening is available for a production man with a fast growing insurance organization in two of the New England states. This opening is an excellent one if you have a good production record. You must show us that you possess real sales ability and that you like to work. You must now be engaged in either selling life insurance or have a broker's license permitting you to write all lines. We will not consider order takers for this position. On your first visit you will be expected to give a history of your past experience and to show your record proving your ability. This is not a commission job. See Mr. Mathews after 9:30, Rm. 422, 161 Devonshire St., Boston.

HELP WANTED WOMEN

COMPANION WANTED in quiet country home near Boston; driver's license desirable. Box K-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
"The Mary Hampton Home" for girls needing special care and training, ages 5 to 18 years; loving, homelike atmosphere; lessons and activities in beautiful secluded garden; individual attention; permanent if desired, or by day, week or month.
Mrs. Mary Hampton, 1705 Jackson Street South

HOUSES TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 42 Pratt St.—Half of duplex house, 9 rooms; renovated; oil heat; 2 baths; piazza; fenced-in yard; near depot, cars, buses. $60. MRS. KING, KEN. 0108 or COM. 4700.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

FOUND—Lovely pet cat (male tiger); will someone please offer him good home? Glenna M. Stearns, Hope Acres, East Pepperell, Mass.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 164 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
168 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

Reduce Stations In Texas Network

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt, President of the Texas State Network, said the chain would be reduced tomorrow from 24 to 15 stations in order to "streamline the operation and make it more composite."

Mr. Roosevelt, a son of the President of the United States, declared the network "will continue to operate and serve its customers as in the past."

The cities which the network will continue to serve are Big Spring, Midland, Abilene, San Angelo, Vernon, Wichita Falls, Fort Worth, Dallas, Sherman-Denison (one station), Paris, Texarkana, Waco, Temple, Austin, and San Antonio.

Cities that will not be on the chain hereafter, are Weslaco, Corpus Christi, Beaumont, Galveston, Houston, Tyler, Longview, Corsicana, Amarillo, and Lubbock.

It was said the move was by mutual agreement of the network and the stations concerned.

Louis Bromfield to Run For Congress From Ohio

PALM SPRINGS, Calif. (AP)—Novelist Louis Bromfield said Jan. 8 he would seek election to Congress from the Seventeenth Ohio District and indicated he would stress the problems of the farmer in his campaign for the Democratic nomination.

Author of a novel, "The Farms," Mr. Bromfield owns a 400-acre farm near Mansfield, Ohio. He said he would return to Ohio early in February.

Local Classified

PRINTING

FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable; good service. CALL PTG. CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. ALg. 4-6147.

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

CAMP FOR SALE—WINTHROP, MAINE
Write for special price on 85 acres of field and woodland; over one mile lake frontage; equipped. Write Box B-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5353

LARGE SUITES, Boston—There may be a possibility of several large 7 and 8 room suites becoming available in the vicinity of the Hotel Hemenway. These suites could be made very comfortable and be used for paying guests. Box K-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PROPERTY and equipment of CAMP ROPIOA is for sale. Address George A. Stanley, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet rest and study; near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 6—Warm, quiet, well-furnished rooms; near Christian Science church. HULIT, Ken. 9186.

BOSTON—Large front room, quiet; elevator service. THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Ave., Miss Lucas. Phone COM. 9516.

BOSTON, 364 Marlboro Street—Rooms in quiet, warm home; privileges. Com. 9109.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner—Light, pleasant room, suitable for business woman; kitchen privileges. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth Street, Ken. 4033.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (Apt. 112)—Business persons; single, double; home privileges; reasonable; references. 8th Sub., 9th L.

N. Y. C., 230 W. 76th (Apt. 48)—Large, well furnished, private bath; single or en suite; exceptional closets, service, telephone, elevator.

N. Y. C., 606 W. 116 St., Apt. 103—Bright, spacious rooms; quiet, attractive apartment; running water. MO. 2-1194.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. P. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED teacher languages, Harvard A. M., desires position as teacher, tutor, translator, secretary; fluent French, Spanish; typing. Box M-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT colored woman, apt. cleaning day, hour; laundry; home dinner parties served; ref. Garrison 1063, Roxbury, Mass.

TYPIST offers services, reasonable rates; careful, conscientious; English or German material handled. Call MRS. OPPEN, Aspinwall 9535, Brookline, Mass.

YOUNG woman, experienced beautician, handy needle worker, speaking French and Spanish fluently, also English; refined, pleasant, desires position as companion; excellent references; Christian Scientist preferred. Write SUZANNE BARON, 275 East 174th Street, N. Y. City.

YOUNG woman with two children desires position in home or school as housekeeper-companion, secretary, tutor; drives car. Write: MRS. CHARLOTTE BEACH, Boonton, N. J.

SOLOISTS

SOPRANO SOLOIST desires position, Christian Science church preferred. Box M-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

GOVERNESS-nursery, French, German, English speaking, experienced, competent, highly recommended, seeks position; children 3 yrs. up. Write Box D-1, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH Business asset. Correct common errors. Winter term January 15. Classes: Effective English Tues., 7 p. m., or Thurs., 5 p. m.; Conversation Tues., 6 p. m., or Thurs., 3 p. m.; Writing Mon., 6 p. m. Ask for booklet. Ken. 3961. STUDIO OF ENGLISH, 603 Boylston St., Copley Square, Boston.

RHYTHM and Creative Dancing for girls and boys, including nursery school age; women's exercise classes. KATAELLIN BJORNSON, 471 Vernon Place, Orange, N. J. OR 5-2548.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

DON'T FAIL TO GET OUR OFFER
High class prices for worn fur coats
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34th, Wis 7-7969

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Pre-Inventory Clearance
FURNITURE
Savings of 25% to 60%
Left-overs from a very successful Fall season. We have to make room for incoming spring merchandise and have drastically reduced all odd pieces and few-of-a-kind. All pieces are perfect. A wonderful opportunity to fill in that empty space in your room at little cost.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-5382
9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
45 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

Charlotte Chari Slavin
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR. 4-4857

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

SALE
$3.95
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
534 Main St., East Orange

A GOOD PERMANENT
is a real foundation for a Good Hairdress
COUNSELOR BEAUTY SALON
504 PROSPECT STREET
Or. 53999
PERSONAL SERVICE

The Cake Cupboard
Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes
52 Harrison Street OR. 3-2469

ELIZABETH

Rose's Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
311 Morris Avenue
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL. 2-6591

ENGLEWOOD

C. J. COOKE
Shell Service Station
Dean Street, Corner Demarest Ave.
Lubrication—Tire Service
Cars called for and delivered
Call Englewood 3-4208

AUDREY'S
CITIZENS BANK BUILDING
Corner Engle Street
MI-LADY'S ACCESSORIES
JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Englewood 3-4846

Jean's Beauty Salon
93 N. DEAN STREET
Featuring the New Rilling Koolerwave Permanent
ENGLEWOOD 3-7222

CLEARANCE SALE
Ressler's Fur Shop
32 EAST PALISADE AVENUE
REPAIRING *and* REMODELLING
Phone Englewood 3-5454

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Eletrical Contractor and House Wiring
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances Sold on FHA Plan
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

MAPLEWOOD

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
"Four Square" Esso Station
Tires, Batteries, Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Ave., cor. Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

Electric Shop Radio Service
JOHN H. OSMUN
House Paint and Artists' Materials
179 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4714

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD (Continued)

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Oil Burners—Oil Furnaces
Reduce your heating cost; give you a constant supply of hot water all year; installation in one day!
ROY C. SQUIRE
PHONE SO. 2-6207

A. S. Campbell
Plumbing, Heating, Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Pl. SO 2-0537

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JANUARY WHITE SALE
LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual
The *Atmosphere*
Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

A. E. RUTLEDGE
INTERIORS
Upholstery—Draperies
Furniture—Floor Coverings
224 Lorraine Ave. Upper Montclair

Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo. 2-9532 *Established 1927*

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

JANUARY SALE
Wamsutta and Pepperell Sheets
Linens—Towels—Etc.
THE LINEN SHOP, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. CLEGG
418 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-6389

INVISIBLE IDENTIFICATION PREVENTS LOSSES
Homestyle Laundry
165 Walnut St. Montclair 2-0081

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Gifts, Favors, Party Decorations, Greeting Cards
Madisons
427-429 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

The Primrose Shop
announces the showing of
The Southern Clothes
"It's going to be an All-American Resort Season"
"This year we will play in our own back yards"
461 BLOOMFIELD AVE., Montclair 2-2565

NEWARK

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 2-1838 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

"Buy her the best"
PAGE & SHAW CANDY
at
CADMUS PHARMACY
Films—Cosmetics—Stationery
CALL OR 3-5020
408 Central Ave. Orange

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE

GLOVER'S
Esso Service Stations
AT YOUR SERVICE
Drive in any time to have your battery, oil or tires checked.
Reliable Repair Service
68 W. So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9798
644 So. Centre St. SO. 4-6643
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place SO. 2-2260

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Beech-Nut Tomato Juice, case, 4 doz., $3.15—85c doz.
Dromedary Date and Nut Bread 2 cans 25c
Libby's Corned Beef, 1 lb. can, 2 cans 41c
155 S. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4700

WEST ORANGE

Ford
OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
For Men, Women and Children
96 Main Street, Paterson
38 Lexington Ave. Passaic, N. J. 188 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRY
BLOSSOM HILL FARM'S DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
Fresh from Our Own Farm
Also
Grade A Milk and Dairy Products
205 East 5th Tel. 6-8562
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Taking a Winter Vacation?
Your complete wardrobe may be purchased at
TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"

Plainfield's Metropolitan Store
Take Advantage of
After Holiday Sales
at
ROSENBAUM'S

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
PHONE PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.

LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

January Specials
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
186 E. Front St. Tel. PL. 6-2182

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

GEO. W. KIRCH
Plumbing and Heating
HAYWARD OIL BURNER
201 Park Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-0578

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. L. Mahon Fuel Co.
COAL FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 3-0012

Ridgefield Park Auto Co.
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-3760

RIDGEWOOD

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
68 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prute Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE., RIDGEWOOD

PAUL'S BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-0328

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE COMPANY
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG

RUTHERFORD

FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY, INC.
Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products
Delivered in
Kearny, N. Arlington, Lyndhurst, Rutherford, Clifton, Nutley, Bloomfield, Belleville.
273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0075

SUMMIT

MRS. G. O. KELLER, Inc.
Cleaners—Dyers—Cold Storage Rug Cleaning
Daily Deliveries in Summit
Phone WX2100—No Toll
1201-11 South Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone Sum. 6-2100

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

TEANECK

P. NAPOLI & SONS, INC.
Jewelers
454 Cedar Lane, Teaneck, N. J.
BRANCHES
208 Main St. 730 Anderson Ave.
Fort Lee, N. J. Grantwood, N. J.

INSURANCE SERVICE
Be Neighborly
Place Your Insurance With Your Home Town Agent
CLARENCE LOFBERG
363 Cedar Lane Tea 6-8855

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

Castanea MILK
CREAM · BUTTER · EGGS · CHEESE
234 N. BROAD ST., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 4255

GILBERT & MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

Wall Paper
Paints—Varnish—Lacquers Enamels
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
205 E. State St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 5211

WESTFIELD

THE ALICE KIND SHOP
is prepared for all your early dress needs. Southern wear, prints, advanced black and whites are all in stock now.
401 TREMONT AVE. TEL. WE. 2-0668
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Permanents of Distinction
ESTELLE *and* MARTHA
SWAN BEAUTY SHOPPE
854 Mountain Ave. Tel. WE. 2-0854
WESTFIELD, N. J.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Westfield Electric & Gift Shop
Headquarters for
Gifts — Lamps — Shades — Everything Electric. Authorized Representative General Electric Refrigerators, Washers and Appliances, Stromberg Carlson and Emerson Radios, Victor, Bluebird and Decca Records, Telechron and General Electric Clocks.
Service Department Maintained Store Open Evenings
53 Elm Street Westfield, N. J.
Tel. Westfield 2-4224

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

Westfield Flower Growers
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Near Nomahogan Park
Flowers from Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3650
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office LEHIGH COAL COMPANY SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Bissell's Westfield Textile Store
Curtains, Yard Goods, Domestics
January White Sale Now On
210 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

Sincere and Expert Service and an unequaled selection of
FINE JEWELRY AND GIFTS
Awaits you at Rad's
They are priced to induce your buying for Cash
L. J. Rad JEWELER
BERGENLINE AVE. at 16th St.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Eichler Motor Corp.
Hudson Boulevard, Corner Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
Ford NEW AND USED CARS
Service and Genuine Parts

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
631 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET
923 HAMILTON STREET

PACKARD MOTOR CARS
Fenstermacher & Ream Co.
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9484

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

METHERHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Livest Store for Men and Boys
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE
of Men's Fine
SUITS AND OVERCOATS
at generous reductions
Come in Tomorrow!
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Annual January Sale of Corsets

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
CLEARANCE SALE
on our entire stock Fur Coats and Fur Trimmed Coats

CARL H. MEISER MEAT MARKET
Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables
Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
29 West Seventh St. Phone 23-637

LAVER'S
Florists Decorators
TWO ENTRANCES
27 West 7th St. Phone 22-042
705 Peach St. Phone 22-460

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
COMPLETE CAR SERVICE
Two Stations:
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 23-691
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

QUALITY
COAL—COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
State Street Food Market
816 STATE STREET

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

FORD E. O'DELL
Watches Diamonds
"Gifts That Keep on Giving"
24 WEST 10TH STREET

HARRISBURG

FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
Phone 2-4242
Economy Family Flat Bundle
10 lbs. only 80c
Flat work finished
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

JANUARY SALES
now in progress
1. The January Sale of Fabrics
2. The January White Sale
3. The January Sale of Furs
The New and Greater Pomeroy's
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG
(Continued)

Harolds
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3107 Derry Street Phone 5239

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
"Tailored Clothes"
Stetson Hats
Ardmore Bryn Mawr

AVON PRODUCTS—representative
Mrs. Anna M. Kiesel
22 Llanfair Rd. Ardmore
Full Line of Beauty Aids, Avon Creams at special this month.
Phone Ard. 843-W

MAIN LINE—Narberth

Roy's Hairdressing
709 Montgomery Ave., Narberth
Formerly of John Wanamaker
Evening by appointment
Ph. Nar. 3808 Parking Facilities

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

"CANADA DRY"
15c quart
Plus Deposit

PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

COLD
NUSBICKEL BROS.
NORTH HILLS
COAL COKE FUEL OIL

PHILADELPHIA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RCA Radios
Sales—Service
JOHN M. ROSE
5439 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
Germantown 6149
Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
And the Personal Touch in Every Order
Try MARTIN'S
for flowers and service
charles u. martin, inc.
"Direct Descendants of Philadelphia's First Florist"
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
FLOWERS BY WIRE
205 S. 45th Street, Below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West 32-66

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

Going South? Then Visit
POMEROY'S CRUISE SHOP for sunny southern fashions at inexpensive prices—
Third Floor.

More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
640 PARK AVENUE

Reading's Leading Clothiers
C ROLL & KECK
622 Penn Street

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

For Real Values in Food
Trade at
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

Besançon Florist
329 Jefferson Avenue
January is a good time for studying the seed catalogs and planning the garden.
Phone 2-8921

BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
WESTPFAHL'S STORE
629-31 Pittston Ave. Phone 3-1154

New Arrivals at Heinz . . .
Famous L'Aiglon Dresses
Color-bright Prints! Luscious Plain Colors! Beautifully tailored
$4 to $10.95
The Heinz Store

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
New collection of smart hats in straws and fabrics, pastel shades and black, $1.98.
121 North Washington

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

SEWICKLEY

Plan NOW to have extra money next December by joining our
1940 Christmas Club
THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
JANUARY SALES

Anderson Automobile Co.
BEST bet's BUICK!
ESSO QUAKER STATE OILS
"ZERONE" Anti-Freeze

Hugh A. McMaster
"Flowers of Quality"
Pottery, Glassware
503 BEAVER ST.
TEL. 788 and 789

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

1940 CHEVROLET
RUMSEY'S
YALE and RUTGERS AVENUES

UPPER DARBY

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods in Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor McClatchey Bldg.
Market Street Blvd. 1553

Zener's Service Station
Complete Car Servicing
Firestone Accessories
State Rd. and Miller Ave.
BATTERY SERVICE PHONE BLVD. 2323

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Ave.
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try Our Candy

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

ATLAS UPHOLSTERY
JOHN McMULLEN, Proprietor
438 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
WINDOW SHADES made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES made to order or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 2557 — Madison 6584-W

YORK

FRISBYS
• Better Dry Cleaning
• Distinctive Service
• We Call For and Deliver
620 W. Market St., Phone 2720

Daily Features Page

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Power of Appreciation

Concord, N. H.

In a small town in New Hampshire lives a 17-year-old girl who knows how abundantly kindness can pay. As a child she was quite unattractive. Her face was plain and her body too ungainly, and she was so lacking in personality that her schoolmates tormented her. She withdrew more and more into herself. Her parents vainly tried to develop some talent, or awaken some interest that would overcome her inertia. At last they let her leave school, as the girl could no longer endure the little thoughtless cruelties of the other children.

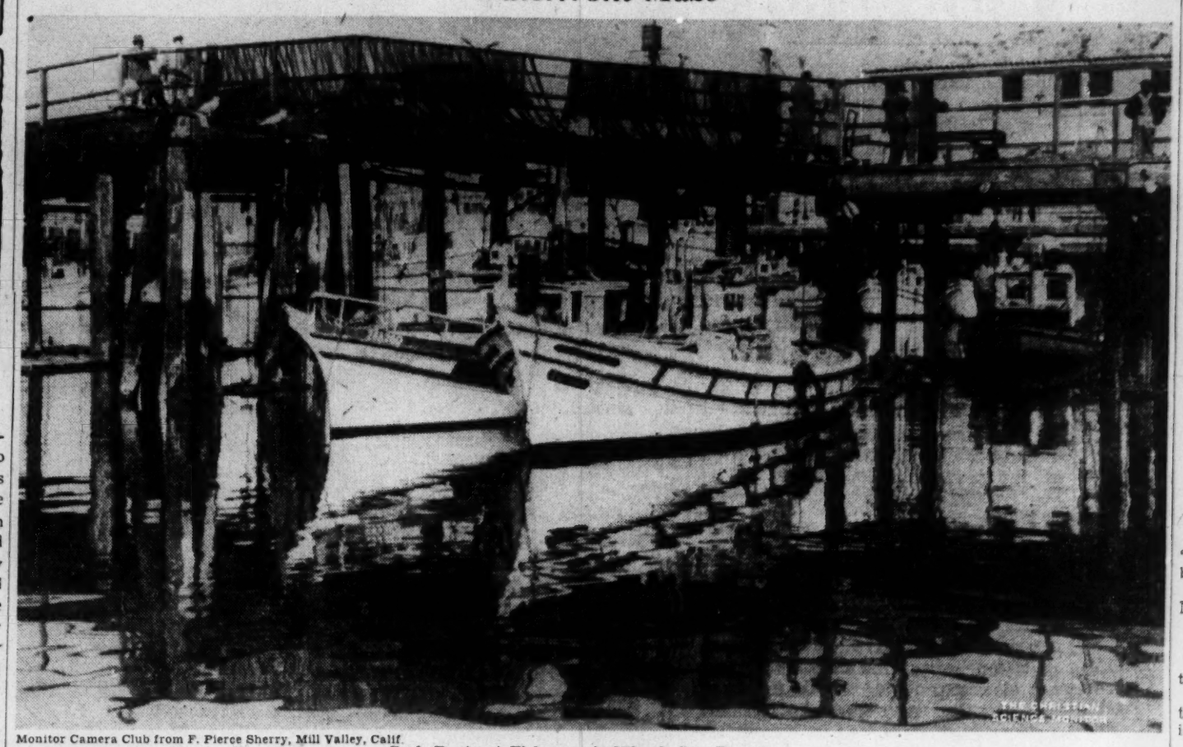
The father and mother knew that something must be done to fill the idle hours; so they asked an elderly neighbor who lived alone if the girl might come and work for her a while each morning. They wanted her to do this without pay, so she could feel she was of some use.

The woman, who was lonely and felt neglected herself, consented; and the arrangement turned out to be a happy one for both. The young girl felt that the woman needed her company and assistance; she took real interest in trying to brighten her lonely life; and, in doing so, she forgot about her own troubles. She was happier and her face showed it.

One night the venerable woman passed away; and a few days later, when the will was read, it was found that she had been a woman of considerable wealth. And all her money and her property in the village was left to the girl who had been kind to her.

Of course the girl today is so different that she astonishes even her parents. She is so pleasing in personality that one forgets entirely her plain face. Is it because she inherited money? "No," she would tell you herself; "I became a different person mentally the minute I felt the woman was my friend, that she needed me, and that she liked me."

Waterfront Maze



Monitor Camera Club from F. Pierce Sherry, Mill Valley, Calif.

Crab Boats at Fishermen's Wharf, San Francisco

Where Would You Find—

1. The port in the British Isles which exports a larger tonage of coal than any place else in the world?
2. Pago Pago?
3. The highest peak in the Alps?
4. The "Hermitage"?
5. A well-known island once governed by the famous pirate Sir Henry Morgan?
6. The Empire State?
7. Singapore?
8. The place where baseball was first played?
9. The oldest English colony?
10. The highest dam in the world?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Bless All

If anyone asserts that it is just to render to every man his due, and if he understands by this that what is due on the part of the just man is injury to his enemies, and assistance to his friends, the assertion is that of an unwise man. For the doctrine is untrue; because we have discovered that in no instance is it just to injure anybody.—Plato.

Piano Keys

Piano keys can be made of plastic in place of the usual ivory.

Just Between Us

Why Is Thy Faith So Small?

It reached the right man, is all I can say to H. H. T., of Marlboro, Mass., who contributed a bit for the Daily Anecdote (similar to one already used); but—beat this if you can—he addressed it to the "Rejection Editor"!

This Page Depends Upon Its Friends

Incidentally, for years I have been in search of the perfect rejection letter. Once I almost had it. I had sent a manuscript to The Freeman, the vivacious little weekly which was always to be seen sticking out of the pocket of our Mr. Abbot; but back it came with a pleasant little note signed by Van Wyck Brooks, no less, informing me that my article was being returned solely because the magazine was discontinuing publication.

And now comes Mrs. Elizabeth R. B., Fort Smith, Ark., with this benediction: "The kind tone of your letters robs the recipient of the returned articles of any disappointment that might try to argue."

The purpose of printing this little bouquet is not so much to try to prove our contributor a flatterer as it is to remind everyone whose contributions are making this page possible that every article submitted, whether it is accepted or not, serves a useful purpose. If it is used, well and good. And if it must be returned, it has at least made a better selection possible.

Each of the features, in its small way, can contribute to making The Christian Science Monitor more nearly indispensable to its readers. And if you want better Sundials, better jokes, better Party Funs, better Vocations, better Camera Club pictures, etc., you know what to do.

And contributions accompanied by return postage, if not accepted, will be escorted back by one of the notes our Fort Smith friend seems to like. And then each reader-contributor can judge for himself.—**Daily Features Editor.**

Daily Anecdote

His All for a Few

Dr. Hans von Bülow, an outstanding pianist of the last century, was a man of strong personality and decided opinions, and was accustomed to deference.

He was once booked for a recital in the old Music Hall, Boston, and on that day a severe snowstorm made traffic almost impossible. When Von Bülow came forward to the piano he found, scattered about the hall, a mere handful of people. They fully expected to be dismissed. But Von Bülow, walking to the front of the platform, said that it was the most flattering experience in his professional career to find so many people willing to come out to hear him on such a night.

"If you will come and sit near together," he said, "we shall be able to keep one another, and the music warm."

Von Bülow never played better, and the small audience went home feeling that they had been privileged to enjoy an unusual treat.

Germany's Oil

Germany makes its oil supply go farther by having oil from industries and garages cleaned, so it can be used again.

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

Only 12,000?

A recent advertisement states: "It took 12,000 workers to put that bottle of milk at your door."

"Yes, it sounded as if it did."—Medley.

Yum-Yum!

Mr. Freshwed: "Sweetheart, these biscuits are delicious."

Mrs. Freshwed: "Oh, precious, that's the butterdish you're eating!"

Recognize the Line?

The gossip's train of thought is known as the Q. T. & Shhh.

Interested

Father: "The man who marries my daughter will get a prize."

Suitor: "May I see it, please?"—Recorder.

Paradoxical

Bore: "I don't know how it is, but I feel thoroughly wound up tonight!"

Hostess: "How strange! And yet you don't seem to go."—Bee-Hive.

The Retort Courteous

Suitor: "Is that an eight-day clock?"

Girl (bored): "Why don't you stay a little longer and find out?"

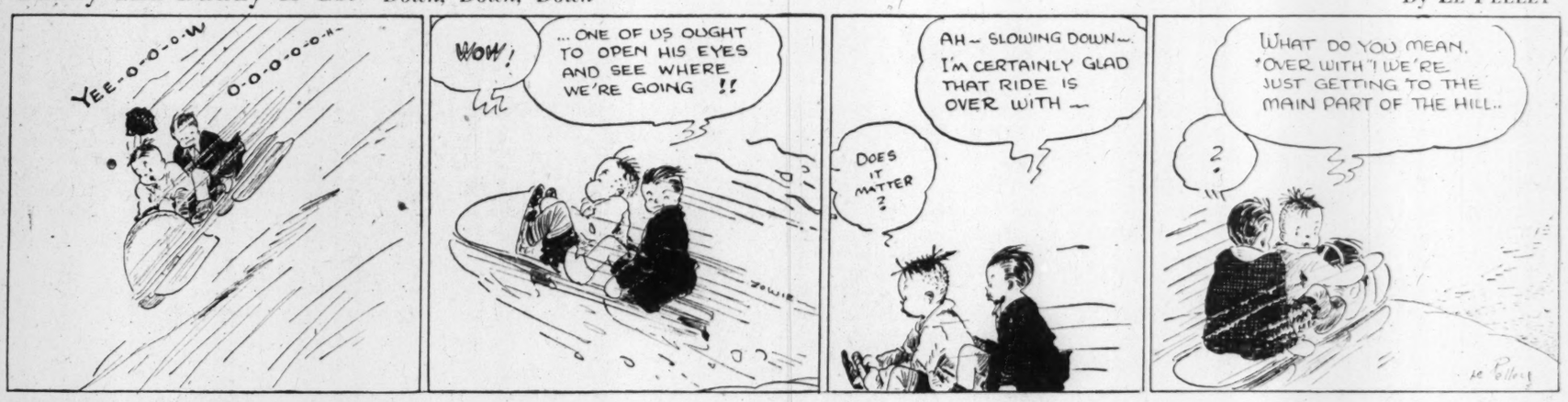
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Cardiff, in South Wales.
2. A seaport of Tutuila, American Samoa Island group in the South Pacific; American coaling station.
3. Mont Blanc, 15,781 feet, is in southeastern France, on the Italian border.
4. The Hermitage was the home of Andrew Jackson, near Nashville, Tennessee.
5. Jamaica in the West Indies.
6. New York.
7. A city of the Straits Settlements near the Malay Peninsula, ruled by Great Britain. It just misses being the southernmost point of Asia by a half-mile water channel.
8. Cooperstown, New York, 1839.
9. Newfoundland discovered by John Cabot in 1497.
10. Boulder Dam on the Colorado River; 727 feet.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Down, Down, Down*

By Le Pelley


YEE-O-O-O-O-W
O-O-O-O-O-H-
WOW!
...ONE OF US OUGHT TO OPEN HIS EYES AND SEE WHERE WE'RE GOING !!
AH— SLOWING DOWN— I'M CERTAINLY GLAD THAT RIDE IS OVER WITH —
DOES IT MATTER ?
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, "OVER WITH"? WE'RE JUST GETTING TO THE MAIN PART OF THE HILL..
?
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Thanks for Calling—*

This p.m. I was beginning to wonder if the Boss was having to stay after school—
When suddenly the phone rang—
It was the Boss—
"He's over at Jimmie's house," his mother told me after she had finished talking to him —
Well, it doesn't make any difference where he is as long as I can be with him!

The Adventures of Waddles—*It Was There All the Time*

By The Hagers

THE FLASHLIGHT BIRD SAID, "I'M ALL RIGHT; I'LL PUT A NEW FUSE IN TONIGHT.
I BLEW A FUSE OUT ONCE BEFORE WHEN I WAS ANGRY—BUT NO MORE!"
JUST THEN HIS PAPER CAUGHT MY EYE. "WHAT'S THIS?" I GAVE A HAPPY CRY.
"MY FLOCK OF DUCKS WAS HERE, IT'S TRUE, FLASHLIGHT, YOU DID BRING BACK A CLUE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bibles for Bombs

We have heard much of some astoundingly effective weapon the war might produce. Now come dispatches which indicate that Finland may have launched it; the Finns are assailing Russia with the Book. Bibles in the Russian language are finding their way into the Soviet Union and Finnish bombers are reported to have dropped New Testaments on Leningrad. The Finns declare Bibles are better than leaflets, far superior to bombs.

They can find support for their view in history. Religion has always been a revolutionary force. Consider Christianity's effects, its work in Rome, through the Reformation, the Puritan Revolution in England, and the setting up of the American Republic, down to today's struggle—of which Finland's is the clearest phase—between godless totalitarianism and concepts which in some measure recognize the real man as God-endowed and capable of self-government. When Wycliffe, Luther, and Tyndale, Gutenberg and Caxton, made it possible for millions to read the Bible they released a combustible force no totalitarian counter-revolution can suppress.

Consider what some things the Russians may read in the Scriptures would do to a regime which rests on hate, intolerance, cruelty, aggression and worship of the state. Of direct application to the attack on Finland is a certain story of David and Goliath. The Tenth Commandment has a word about not coveting a neighbor's land. Then there are the Beatitudes; "Blessed are the peacemakers" for one. And other sayings of Jesus and his disciples: "Love one another. . . ." "Now are we the sons of God."

This last alone will free all who understand it from the false beliefs about themselves which make war and misgovernment possible.

A Speech and a Vision

The noted military philosopher, Clausewitz, has written that the political objectives for which a war is begun become subservient as the war progresses to other objectives more directly connected with the winning of the war. The present war promises to provide no exception to this rule.

But it is providing a reversal of the ordinary conception of the rule's operation. Usually the usurping objectives are less idealistic than the original ones. The overshadowing development since this war began, however, is the economic and financial collaboration which Britain and France have adopted as necessary to victory. The British Prime Minister's Mansion House speech dwelt with great hope on this collaboration, for Mr. Chamberlain saw in it a possible basis of union among many nations, not for war but in peace.

For peaceworkers who recognize the unseverable connections between peace and a workable and fair system of collective security, based on economic as well as political needs, this was the most heartening passage of the address. If the objectives that impose themselves as war measures do not blot out, but rather underscore and even extend, the original popularly approved aims, Clausewitz' warning loses some of its foreboding tone. If out of an endeavor primarily to check aggression arises automatically a need and a will to work toward world organization for peace and justice—as good should grow out of good—peacemakers may find new springs of inspiration even in the arid wastes of war.

A wholesome skepticism may naturally temper the enthusiasm with which peace-seekers receive Mr. Chamberlain's vision of a better world. So many specifications remain to be filled in, so many economic and political relationships not only between countries but between sections and groups within countries to be worked out. Here is a task which would hardly be acceptable to a world that was not heartily disgusted with the alternative: power politics plus war.

On more immediate aspects of the struggle in Europe Mr. Chamberlain struck a more somber but a vigorous chord. He offered no direct explanation of Mr. Hore-Belisha's removal from the post of War Minister. But his speech seemed to harbinger Britain's entry upon a new and more vigorous phase of warfare. And it is possible his Cabinet was divided over so momentous a question of policy.

Whatever disappointment may be felt among Britons who hoped for fuller explanation, there will at least be little encouragement in high circles of the Third Reich because of anything Mr. Chamberlain said. British determination appears to increase as weeks of war pass into months. And the Allies' objectives grow more attractive rather than less so to world opinion. German leaders appear to realize this when they announce similar aims in similar words—words whose meaning, however, already was definitely proved to be different as soon as the Third Reich moved on Czechoslovakia in the Spring of 1939.

There may be questions about the better world Mr. Chamberlain sees as possible on a basis like that of Anglo-French unity, but it is plain that it is not the sort of world that can be built on a philosophy of violence over all. It is a world in which co-operation must be imposed not by nation upon nation but by each nation's recognition of the inevitable dependence of its own best interests on the best interests of all the rest.

A Subject for Congress

The present United States Supreme Court is certainly being very reluctant about interposing its review anywhere that Congress or the Constitution has not clearly provided for it. A trio of opinions last week gave the National Labor Relations Board a completely free hand in laying out the plans for elections to determine what unions should be certified, and in what units, as bargaining agents for labor under the Wagner Act. The Court held these were not "final orders" and refused to review them.

This self-restraint is understandable in view of the criticism some members of the Court have made of over-extension of the doctrine of judicial review. But a Labor Board action such as that designating the whole Pacific Coast as a bargaining unit for the C. I. O. longshoremen's union, or ruling an alleged company union off the ballot in another instance, may have importance transcending any technically "final" order that may be reached long afterward in the case.

The fairness and propriety of these decisions should be subject to some review. The arguments for this course, said the Court, "are to be addressed to Congress"; hence it is reasonable to expect that they will be heard in connection with the current congressional study of needed amendments to the Wagner Act.

Beckham: People's Champion

J. C. W. Beckham of Kentucky, Governor and United States Senator, was a reformer who never compromised with dishonor—and consequently at times suffered political defeat.

With the martyred William Goebel, he successfully assailed the then dominant political power, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which up to the turn of the century had been accused of controlling State and local governments for decades.

The next political ogre to be downed was the liquor industry. The nominee of his party for United States Senator in 1908, Governor Beckham was deprived of victory in a Democratic Legislature when four members of his party, loyal to the "whisky ring," cast Republican ballots. But the people elected him six years later and he helped to legislate national prohibition.

The third public enemy against which Mr. Beckham shivered his lance was racetrack gambling, then nationally organized. Although all the rest of the Democratic ticket was elected in 1927, Mr. Beckham, candidate for Governor, was defeated under peculiar circumstances and a man not unfriendly to the racing interests seated. A reformer, Crepps Beckham was never a demagogue and today he is honored, while some of those who at times defeated him have been forgotten.

Tomorrow's Policeman

The success of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has focussed attention on the need for brilliance as well as brawn in law enforcement officers. The recent decision of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission to place more emphasis on educational tests in examinations for the police force is an example of the trend.

It was only about a year ago that a Supreme Court Justice in New York State disallowed credit for college training in connection with the examination for patrolmen. In view of the fact that crime prevention is coming to be recognized as just as important as crime detection, it would seem that there must be a place for educated police officers.

The young man just appointed to the Boston force who possesses two college degrees and whose hobby has been the study of juvenile delinquency, in which field he hopes to become a specialist, may be the prototype of the policeman of tomorrow.

True Tale of Two Cities

Resignation of Bryce B. Smith as Mayor of Kansas City, Mo., and reemergence of the Pendergast machine, again brings into focus the darkling municipal affairs of that otherwise bright plains city.

W. W. Stout—himself once one of "Colonel Nelson's boys" on that solid champion of good government, the Kansas City Star—in a recent Saturday Evening Post article concluded that since Kansas City and Cincinnati have nearly identical forms of government, including city managers, and since Cincinnati has made great forward strides, the civic morality of Cincinnatians must grade higher than that of Kansas Citians. This is far from clear. The great difference lies not in the quality of popular conscience but in that of the City Councils.

In each city, the Council appoints the City Manager and lays out policies for his guidance. It naturally follows that if a majority of such a Council is controlled by a political machine, it will reflect the machine's level of morality. On the other hand, a Council elected by a fair cross-section of voters, and answerable to no others, is free to appoint a Manager and direct a city in the best interests of its citizens.

Kansas City's Council is elected under the old system, so susceptible to controlled nominations, vote splitting, and all the other tricks in which machines are so adept. But in Cincinnati, the Council is elected by proportional representation, a new system of voting, designed to prevent political skulduggery and to give a mathematically correct reflection of the electorate's wishes.

This does not mean that proportional representation in itself guarantees to a city an honest, gang-free administration; but it has proved to be an implement for making the true level of a community's democracy effective. If this level happens to be low, the resultant government will not be much better; but, fortunately, it has been found in Cincinnati—once as machine-ridden as Kansas City—that this level is a great deal higher than political machines let it appear.

Even in cities, like Boston, where the Council has less authority than in those under the so-called Council-Manager Plan, a Council elected by proportional representation could at least give energetic voice to average good citizens' aspirations for wholesome, economical government.

Interrupted Courtship

Winter Evenings and Apples

Winter evenings at the farm. How they come back to me as I sit by my own fireside with a book and a bowl of apples. Happiest hours of the day, when in the rambling kitchen bright with its gay rag carpet and shining drop-leaf table, there came, as we finished an early supper and Grandmother lighted the friendly lamps, that snug tucked-in feeling of security that made the darkness outside and the sweeping blasts of the north wind just a pleasant accompaniment to the crackling fire in the kitchen stove.

While Grandfather went out with his lantern to take a last look at the bedded cattle and Grandmother was putting away the dishes, I would haul out the old wooden fiddle box that Grandfather had brought down for me from the attic. An intriguing box that contained not a fiddle, but my mother's china doll with all her wardrobe. A plump bulging doll, that reminding me of someone of the same proportions that had taken my child's interest, I called Mame Plump. A genuinely wholesome doll that might have well belonged to the Peggotty family and for which I had infinitely more affection than I did for Pansy Lillian, a perfect model of a stylishly-dressed doll, given to me by one of the wealthy members of my father's parish, which I kept for a traveling companion only.

Though Pansy Lillian always accompanied me on my train trips to the farm—sitting up so properly that many a person passing our seat would pause to remark, "What a beautiful doll!"—when, at length, I reached my Grandmother's, I relegated her to the cold northeast parlor, there to sit in solitary grandeur on the horse-hair sofa.

For Mame Plump was such a comfortable doll. No real hair to muss. Rather possessing what might be termed the original "permanent" that made the shifting of her costume a positive delight. And what a fascinating lot of clothes there were; so different from the ones I was wearing. Stiff calicoes. Heavy grosgrain silks with fringe trimmings. Full petticoats, edged with crocheted lace.

* * *

But when Grandfather came in from the barn, Mame would be quickly put away and out would come "fox and geese." A game little played these days. I particularly liked it, I think, because unlike my games at home, the board had been made by my Grandfather with some of his own illustrations in the corners. The game itself was drawn carefully in the shape of a Greek cross, with holes for the wooden pegs we used as geese. The fox was a kernel of corn. And how time would fly as the fox—always Grandfather with his kind twinkling eyes—would capture one by one my unwary geese.

We played until Grandfather, suddenly pushing back the board, would exclaim, "Why, I declare, it's time for apples"—a signal it seemed for Grandmother to lay down her mending and put the soapstone on top of the stove, while Grandfather lighted a candle and went down cellar with a pan.

"Baldwins, Greenings, Northern Spies, or Sheep-nose?"

"A Northern Spy for me and a Sheep-nose for Grandmother," I would answer, peering down the cellar stairs into the dark.

* * *

Apples of yesterday. Cool, hard, delicious. Straight from the long bins in the dark, cold cellar that was yet never quite cold enough to freeze. And Grandfather, a wizard in paring an apple in thin unbroken coils round and round, until when completed he would toss it to me to swing over my head three times, wish and see what letter it would form, as I let it drop to the floor—a large part of the evening's fun.

Then, "Ready for bed," Grandmother would say, as she took the hot soapstone from the stove, put it into a flannel covering, and took up one of the lighted lamps.

I tagged on up the straight steep stairs to the cold bedroom, there, as soon as possible, to take a flying leap into the high billowy feather-bed which, warmed by the hot stone, took the chatter from my teeth.

"All snug." Grandmother shortly would disappear with the lamp, leaving me to sink down cozily under the comfortables. . . . The stillness was broken only by the wind in the bare maples, and, just before I dropped off, by the sharp bark of a real, live fox, looking perhaps, for geese. . . . Yes, for fat, sleepy geese.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

The Bookshelf

The Colonial Problem

National Socialist propaganda in the course of a few years has given "the colonial problem" a new significance. Not many years ago it was almost synonymous with "the scramble for Africa," "the white man's burden," the problem of how populations on a lower scale of civilization could be "educated up" to self-government and independence.

The German idea, as seen in England, boils down simply to a demand for the return into its own sovereign keeping of the overseas territories lost by the Reich in 1919. In fact, the Third Reich even sought to "justify" the action of a Great Power decisively defeated, demanding the return of its former property as a matter of right. This is unique in history, and whatever may be said on grounds of natural justice and equity, was not justified on grounds of legality. Such action if conceded would not solve the colonial problem, either in the narrow, limited aspect prescribed by the National Socialists or on the broader human scale. The claim only strengthened the position of those who said that Germany's one reason for the return of its colonies was as a means to world domination.

But the issue cannot be left like that. Some comprehensive and progressive solution must be found which will take account both of the highest sentiments and of the implications of any course suggested. The task in Africa, it has been truly said, "cannot be resolved by half-hearted imperial methods nor by a race which is kept in perpetual ignorance of problems which beset its representatives in the African colonies." For that reason, a number of well authenticated books on the colonial issue recently published demand careful attention. They include: THE NAZI CLAIMS TO COLONIES, by Granville Roberts (London: John Murray. 2s. 6d.); GERMANY'S CLAIMS TO COLONIES, by F. S. Joelson (London: Hurst and Blackett. 8s. 6d.); GERMANY'S COLONIAL DEMANDS (London: Oxford University Press. 7s. 6d.), and SEARCHLIGHT ON GERMAN AFRICA, by F. W. Pick (London: George Allen and Unwin. 5s.).

* * *

These books give a clear idea of the colonial issue as seen by British observers, and though a neutral might superficially dismiss them on that ground as prejudiced, he would be hard put to find fairer treatment. Pros and cons are carefully weighed, and the writers do not spare criticism of their own government.

Two of the books, those by Mr. Granville Roberts and Mr. Joelson, are by men of practical experience of life in the African colonial empire. Written before war broke out, they reject Germany's demand for a return of its pre-1914 colonies, on strategical, racial, historical, economic and humanitarian grounds. Mr. Roberts mentions a fact which is often forgotten, especially by the Germans in their hatred of the Versailles "Diktat," viz., that it was not that treaty but the Covenant of the League of Nations (Art. 22) which decided regarding the acquired colonies that "tutelage should be exercised . . . as mandatories on behalf of the League." That ideal of international control is rejected by the Third Reich.

Both these "eye-witness" accounts and "Germany's Colonial Demands" are valuable and opportune because they also deal with the future, with "the nature of the contribution which European occupation will have to make to the future of the African peoples"—a contribution more than a mere profit and loss account. As a solution is offered the replacement of aggressive nationalist imperialism by the doctrine of trusteeship. This last named book finishes on this note:

"One way remains for this and for other world issues—the abandonment by all concerned of the outworn conception of national sovereignty; the pooling of resources, of commercial opportunities and moral responsibilities."

* * *

It adds, "But that is a vision that finds no response in a Germany which claims sole ownership of the soil and peoples of certain regions for her own purposes and to the detriment of others. If and when confidence and trust sufficiently revive to make it possible to place the African Continent in the care of an all-embracing trusteeship, the initiative must come from us in an invitation to Germany to take her part. But co-operation on such terms is possible only with a German régime that has not yet been born."

An interesting and a well-authenticated account of an important incident in the pre-1914 attempts of Germany to acquire colonies in Africa is supplied in "Searchlight on German Africa." Mr. F. W. Pick deals with the background of the Agadir Incident, which nearly plunged Europe into war in 1911, and provides new information on that strange affair. He then shows how later German efforts at obtaining colonies by discussion rather than movement of battleships, by purchase rather than war, were succeeding quite well in postwar years. The story of Agadir and South Morocco, of Angola and particularly Nyassaland, as derived from the diaries and papers of Dr. Regendanz, a German colonial pioneer, extend to beyond the accession to power of the National Socialists and clearly indicate what patience and more diplomatic methods might have achieved.

E. W.

Mirror of World Opinion

Hawley-Smoot Heresy

If there is any doubt about Col. Frank Knox having abandoned all ambitions for public office, it should be dispelled by his advocacy, repeated the other day, of free trade with South America.

From the way certain members of Congress act, it would seem almost impossible for a man of such views to pick up any delegates from any state having enough cattlemen to send a telegram to Washington. Only the other day, at the hearing on the proposed Argentine trade treaty, lawmakers from the open spaces went by the score to protest that the inflow of even a little more canned beef would be regarded as an unpatriotic assault on the great American steer. Definitely, the Colonel is no longer a Republican politician; he has become a statesman.—*Pittsburgh Press.*

The Wide Horizon

New Yorkers Have Fun, Too

By Evelyn Roe

There's a lot of talk alleging that people who live in New York have no idea how wonderful the city is, the diversions it offers.

Maybe not—but I still never ride up Fifth Avenue in a bus without craning my neck to look up to the top of the Empire State building and up the shining, platinum face of Radio City. Of course, the instant I do so, I laugh because I have seen it loftily said in print, "You can tell the yokels from the regular inhabitants, in New York, because the yokels always stare up Radio City and the Empire State building."

If that is so, I must have been taken a good many times for a yokel.

Webster's Dictionary defines a yokel as "a rustic, a plowboy, a country bumpkin." I think another definition for a yokel might be "a person who can derive pleasure out of simple pursuits." And I don't know any more simple pursuit, really, than gazing from bottom to top of the Empire State, or Radio City; anything which, day in and day out, morning, noon or night, rain or shine, gives me any greater pleasure of a kind.

* * *

And then, all this talk about people who live in New York lacking appreciation of what the city has to furnish, in the way of sights to see, sounds to hear, images to summon, set me thinking of things seen, heard.

I suppose it will be quite a while before any of us is able to go to Europe for pleasure again. But it occurred to me that, while we are waiting to go—say to see Winchester Cathedral where they crowned the Saxon kings, or to Chartres, or to find out whether anything is left of the wonderful glass in the Cathedral of León—we in New York can still pause in the shadow of the boy who stands on one foot in the forecourt of the Italian building at Rockefeller Plaza, holding the world on his massive shoulders and, through the ironwork of that symbolized world, catch a picture of a cathedral which, for pure "frozen music" is not exceeded in any of the old-world centers. And I began to think of other things for which, I say defensively, I who live in New York am not without appreciation.

A walk up Fifth Avenue late at night, when it is a deserted colonnade guarded silently by the stalkless blossoms of a thousand lights. . . . A ride across a strip of pale jade water on the sparsely filled Staten Island ferry, also late at night. . . . A policeman, in a side street among what are known in fiction as The Roaring Forties, telling me he'd just as soon I patted his horse's nose but please not to give him a lump of sugar. . . . A peddler of roast chestnuts, telling me that, in these times, you make a few pennies the best way you can but that selling roast chestnuts from a little charcoal burner is not bad, so far as he is concerned, because, when he was a little boy, living in Vermont, if there was one thing he loved to do it was to gather chestnuts in the fall and roast them over embers in the woods. . . .

* * *

There has been a lot of good-natured kidding about "Prommy," as the somewhat lively statue of Prometheus, in the sunken garden of Rockefeller Plaza, is locally, if disrespectfully, known. But I never come through Fiftieth Street on a windy night without stopping to see how "Prommy" is getting along. He never looks particularly cold in winter, nor unduly warm in summer. He just looks as if he rather liked everything.

There is a theory that people who live in New York spend their entire time wallowing in theater-going. My time—at least for movies—is after 10 p. m. By that time the more energetic elements, who beat their feet on the floor in time to the current jive and jam, who snap their gum exuberantly, and drum their feet on the back of your chair, have moved along to more stimulating pastures, and you can really find out what the movies are about—if anything. Of course, there is usually someone around who is catching up on his sleep but, as they say, it takes all kinds to make a world.

And don't think that late-evening movies are only to be had uptown. There are times when I go down to the Chinese Quarter to the Chinese movies, which do not begin until 11 p. m. They then go on until between 4 and 5 a. m. I don't wish to seem ostentatious in this matter. To me Chinese movies are like Indian curry. A little goes a long way. I have usually found that, if I got there at 11, I had had my fill of Chinese movies by shortly after midnight.

I shall probably never have as much fun as I did the night the two kittens appeared from somewhere and sat gravely in the aisle beside my seat, staring at the screen whence came wonderful, squeaking sounds. I don't know if they came deliberately, or just happened to be passing by; but certainly I have never seen two kittens seem so thoroughly to enjoy themselves. Maybe they are like me. It doesn't make much difference what the movies are. It's just that they're restful.

* * *

These few rather haphazard items will indicate a belief that it is a mild libel on people who live in New York, to say that they have no appreciation of what the city has to offer. I have never been to the flea circus, it is true, and think I probably never shall go to it. But I have frequently paid visits to the penguins at the Aquarium and I intend some day to call on the giant panda in the Bronx zoo.

I sometimes stop, too, and give a man a nickel to let me look through his sidewalk telescope, not because I am particularly interested in astronomy or would know one star from another even after it were identified for me, but because it seems fun at the moment to do.

I exchange a few words with the man who keeps the out-of-town newspaper stand at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second. He tells me about the man who roared in from Saskatchewan and wanted his home-town papers so he wouldn't miss "Little Orphan Annie." And I sometimes take mail to the Grand Central at midnight, to catch a train—in which case, as I come down by the Empire State building, I look at it once more, from bottom to the top. And then I remember something said by Daniel Burnham, who pioneered with steel for skyscrapers, in Chicago.

"Make no little plans," he said, adding something to the effect that no puny projections possess the potency to stir men to greater things.